THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,225—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 6. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10890
25th "	ARABIA	7932		
4th March	MALWA	10882		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10911
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000		
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
	MARMORA	10909		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9956
6th May	ARABIA	7932		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 504	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 950

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a President	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Madow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan.	1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb.	"

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb.	1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar.	"
Olympia	5121	W. Robertson	26th "	"
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May	"
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Fri. 6th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 9th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 12th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 9th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A steamer on or about the 14th January.

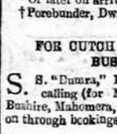
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th January, 1911.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130		8th June 1911.
Oceanien	5,142		6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

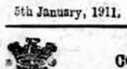
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	G. Maganzine.	15th Mar. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Feb. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle,

SHIPPING.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 6th January. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY, J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED.

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE

ENGLISH & ITALIAN PASTRY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
Chester	**125°**	**" "**
Monkey	**125°**	**" "**
Elephant		**in tins and bulk.**

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS :—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice)	in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra)	in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra)	in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice)	in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a diss of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

SALE

OF SURPLUS CHRISTMAS STOCK

at a reduction of 2 annas in the rupee.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THURSDAY, 5TH; FRIDAY, 6TH; AND SATURDAY, 7TH INST.

'XMAS HAMPERS,
'XMAS STOCKINGS,
CRACKERS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES,
FRUITS, in jars and in tins, &c., &c., &c.

ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they propose to despatch a personally conducted party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses).

1st class throughout .....Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer otherwise 1st class .....Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the Examinerships at the AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATIONS to be held in March, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1911.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to the Examinerships may be obtained from the office of the Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "CIRCASSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 11 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 13th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1910.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the office of the Undersigned, up to one o'clock on the 28th January, 1911, for works in connection with the proposed extensions to the Grand Oriental Hotel, for Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., at Colombo.

Plans, Specifications and Bills of quantities may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the office of the Undersigned, where Tender forms can be obtained on payment. Earnest money accompanying each Tender will be returned on the non-acceptance of such Tender.

The successful Tenderers will be required to make the deposits specified in cash or Government Promissory Notes, on signing the contract and 5 per cent. will be reserved on all bills as paid from time to time. Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS & CO
"Kings" Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CHARLES F. STEVENS & Co., beg to give notice that from the 1st of January, 1911, Mr. A. C. PAYNE, Architect, JOINS their firm as a PARTNER. They will carry on their business of Architects and Surveyors, under the style of Messrs. CHARLES F. STEVENS & Co.

CHARLES F. STEVENS & CO.,
Architects.

King's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.
COMMISSION AGENTS WANTED.

A FIRM of MANUFACTURERS and SHIPPERS at Manchester (England), want a substantial PARSEE FIRM, to act as AGENTS, on Commission, in Bombay, for Indent Business in Printed Cotton Piece-Goods, Dyed and Colored Woven Cotton Piece-Goods. Applicants must have good connection among Native Buyers of these classes of goods. State full particulars and give references if possible in England. Address "K 15," c/o W. H. SMITH & SON, Advertising Agents, Blackfriars St. Manchester, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

THE CONCERN of the AKOLA NATIVE COTTON G. P. AND SPINNING Co., Ltd., Akola (Berar), consisting of sixty Gins, Two Cotton Presses, Two preparations of Spinning with 6468 spindles, 126 Looms (with entire preparatory machinery) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 22nd January, 1911, at Akola.

One preparation of Spinning and 125 Looms were erected in 1907.

The site is 7 acres 29 gunthas, most favourably situated in the heart of the town, near the cotton market, and pays to the Government an annual rent of Rs. 343-3-0. The mill is working in all its departments and will be sold while working.

For further particulars apply to

K. E. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Board of Liquidators.

Akola, 30th December, 1910.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Last day, for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd. For prospectus and particulars apply to

PROF. O. V. MULLER, M. A.,
Hon. Secty.,
Elphinstone College, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
A SURPRISE FILM.
"THE PUNISHMENT OF THE SAMURAI."

A Passionate Japanese Drama acted specially for the Pathe Films. It is full of intense feeling and dramatic force,
And many other pictures.

TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT OF OUR
GRAND
NEW YEAR ATTRACTION.
OUR STAR FILM,
"AN EPISODE OF 1812."

We are shown a thrilling incident in the life of Napoleon showing how he rewarded bravery. A dramatic and pathetic picture which will interest all. Also our New Year Programme full of new and novel, dramatic and comic films.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a.m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a.m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MATHERAN.
ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bedrooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—Terms for Board and Lodging, &c. to E. K. KHAN.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

SEE FOR 1 :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Purchasers of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that is the first sign of any Irregularity of the System. A timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Valuable Landed Property at Undria Street near the J. J. Hospital.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Soorajmal Jaitha and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th day of January, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. S. T., on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Oomar Khan Bin Lall Khan, Abdoolla Khan Bin Lall Khan, Mariambibi binte Lall Khan and Noorbibi binte Lall Khan, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 9th September 1903, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Undria Street out side the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 81 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 1372, New No. 8533, old survey No. 2467 and new survey No. 3937, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" ward No. 276 and Street Nos. 61-63 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Undria Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Abdul Hoosein, and on the south by the House of Sackerbai widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., the mortgagees' attorneys at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE on TUESDAY, 10th January.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. A. Bhicajee, Jeweller, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back large sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Joss fan, Austrian safe, a year winding timepiece, English mirror cabinets and almirahs and palm stands, carved blackwood furnitures, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble topped dressing wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, cane furniture, table and hanging lamps, large Cambay carpets, valuable books, enamelled bed-room furniture suit, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of the late C. A. Wordsworth, Esq., of Messrs. Kiddle Reeve and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale on SUNDAY, 8th January, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.),

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Red Bungalow, opposite the Morarjee Mills, on Sopari Baug Road, Parel, valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood and Mahogany furniture, made to order, by Breslaur and others, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiter, new designed drawing-room suits lined flower plush, drawing-room cabinets, single and double door mirror almirah and cupboards, flower vases, table ornaments, jardiniers, rich oil paintings, marble topped dressing, washand and octagon tables with tiles, fancy teapoys, mirror chest of drawers, teakwood and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, fancy ladies' writing tables, American roll top office desk, revolving book-case, chairs, glass door book-cases, verandah benches, rich glass, crockery and plateware, Persian Carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. Winward, Esq., of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC MEN, SCHOLARS, BOOK-LOVERS, LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, etc.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Books in all Branches of Literature, Science, History and Fiction, Presentation Books, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 19th and SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, to highest bidders, a valuable consignment of books, comprising all the various departments of learning, as literature, history, science, fiction, biography, philosophy, a large collection of works on Indian and Oriental subjects, most important for public men, etc., dictionaries and works of reference, handsome table books, and books suitable for presentation. All the books are new as published and several of them rarely obtainable. Most of them are rich illustrated library editions and series. This is the first time a collection of such magnitude will be sold in Bombay.

Catalogues are ready, and the books will be on view from the 9th Instant. Local offers for any of the numbers will be received at the Auctioneers' Offices, upto the date of the sale. Up-country offers communicated by letter or telegram will be duly attended to.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 6th January, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 170 Bales Akola and Amalner Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the Jaitha of Messrs. P. Crystal and Co., near the Cotton Exchange Room, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

170 bales Akola and Amalner cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: 25 cases beer, cases drapery, electric-wire cables, pad-locks, tin-plates, gurjan oil, metal and silver watches, sundry samples bags, coffee and sugar, deck chairs, iron tub, pieces wood, &c.

Also

At 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock, Unclaimed Warehouse, No. 10:—14 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1911, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands:—

Plot Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Princess Street.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

1 cottage piano by F. & J. Hopkinson.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Lovers of Old Chinese Arts and Curios.

SALE of OLD CHINESE CLOISONNE Valuable old China Chinese Embroidery Ivory, etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a small valuable collection of Chinese porcelain cloisonne, and embroidery consisting of Kanghi Famille verte vase, famille rose vase, 2 rare Shung bhi jars with porcelain and wooden covers, Kanghi blue and white jar, Ming pen washer, peach bloom Astar bottle, Ming pale blue and green vase, Sung bottle, Pekin gold inlaid cloisonne bowls, cloisonne burners, vases, and a lot of embroidered sleeves, skirts, aprons, covers, including a pair of very rare Kang-Hisia jars, old kanghi famille noir beaker shape vases, one Sung Galar and other rare Kanghi, Khung bhi and Ming pieces, besides a few lots of old artistically carved ivory figures and rare old crystal, porcelain and agate snuff bottles.

Also a consignment of carved sandlewood.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th January, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON, slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Jamshed Bunder No. A 5 Slated Godown, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

103 full-pressed bales of Amalner cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

133 full-pressed bales of Etawah and Cawnpore cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, with a bay horse and harness, complete.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER RACING CUPS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of the late Aga Samsudin Shah.

17 valuable silver racing cups, and 2 large plated presentation vases.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th January, 1911, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 'Tempsley Lodge," Pali Hill, Bandra, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, glass door almyrahs, writing table with drawers, Jost fans, easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown-presses, teapoys, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron bedsteads, rich carpets, Ice box, aluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of C. de C. Hughes, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Malabar Hill, Ferguson Road, and Foras Road, near Jacob Circle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BANNETT and Co., will, on the undermention dates and hours, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of Messrs. Narayan Balaji, and Mahadev Vishnu Marthe, the mortgagees, and the Surviving Executors of the late Mr. Balaji Pandurang, and account and risk of the mortgagors Ganpat Mahadev Molute, Harischandra Mahadev Molute, Sadanand Mahdev Molute, and Yeswantrao Mahadev Molute, pursuant to the power of sale vested in them under the indentures of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1909, and of further charge and mortgage dated the 30th day of June, 1910, the following properties :—

I II

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Malabar Hill, on the Southern side of a public passage thereof, in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1765 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 3125, 3126 (1) 3126 (2), 3126 (3), Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of the late Vithoba Vasudeove Zaoba, on or towards the west partly by the property of Runchord Meghji, and partly by Damodar Lakhmidas, on or towards the north partly by the property of Goverdhan Bhana and partly by the Muth of Ranigar Baiva and a passage leading to the said hereditaments and premises intended to be hereby granted, and on or towards the south partly by a Hindu Temple, and partly by a stable belonging to the estate of the late Hon'ble Mr. Juggonnath Shunkerseth.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement, sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 3123, and Street No. 32, and New Survey No. 7258, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by Walkeshwar Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the property of Ganput Mahadev Mohite, Harichandra Mahadev Mohite, Sadanand Mahdev Mohite, Kashinath alias Gopinath Mahadev Mohite, and Yeshwantrao Mahadev Mohite, on or towards the north by the Temple of Javi Mori, and on or towards the south by the house of Tricamji Mahadevji.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) All that pieces or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Ferguson, Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messagues, tenements, or buildings, standing thereon, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under

F

Old No. 320, and New No. —— Old Survey No. 12,388,

1 F

none and New Survey No. —— and assessed by the 2,809,

Collector of Assessment and Municipal G. Ward No. 2,118, and street No. 1144A, containing by admeasurement 383 square yards be the same, little, more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Mistry Allarakhia Arab, on or towards the west by the Temple Road of Sawalaram Pandurang, on or towards the north by the Ferguson Road, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Sawalaram Pandurang.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Foras Road, near Jacob Circle, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey

1

No. —— and bounded on the east and south by 3420,

Foras Road aforesaid, on the west by Gordon Mills, and on the north by Survey

2

No. —— 3420.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys, for the mortgagee, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1911.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Linoyang	Tichling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 10,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL $1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....$1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....$1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCI

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 4.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 79 3-4	unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	... 97—1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)	... 95 1-2+1-4	
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	... 88 15-16	unchgd
Bar Silver in London.	... 25 1-4	unchgd
Bar Silver 2 months hence	... 25 7-16	unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.		
Silver in New York	... 54 5-8	unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	... 25-26+1-2	
Do do Berlin	... 20-45 1-2+1-2	
Do do New York	... 4 85 1-1+1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	... 4 1-2p.c. since 1-12-10	
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st	... 3 1-4	unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	... 3 1-4	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade 6ills 3 months	... 3 7-8	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade 6ills 6 months	... 3 7-8	unchgd
Interest day to day loans	... 2 5-8+1-4	
Do. 7 day market loans	... 2 7-8	unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77-9 1-3	unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1-3-15.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Rs. 12,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,40,000 " to Bombay
" 4,30,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 23,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 1909.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 17,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 30,50,000 " to Bombay.
" 8,00,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 56,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 4-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 4-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1913.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 83,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,00,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 50,000 at Is. 4 4-32d.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, January 4.

LIVERPOOL—

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot Good demand steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market. Strong good business.

Total Sales	100
East Indian	10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	100
Do. Day's Imports	.....
Mid Americans	8.16—1
Egyptian F, G, F.	11 1-16 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-86	7-88	7-89	7-90	7-90
Mid Uplands G.O.C.	— 7	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
Liverpool	7-89	7-86	7-85	7-32	
	+ 5	— 6	— 7	— 3	

NEW YORK, January 4,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 66,000
Do. Last year	... 20,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 20,000
Do. Exports to Continent	... 8,000
Spot Cotton—14-50—10	
Futures at New York M...	Declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market and on bear pressure and liquidation.
12-35—14	
Do do May	
15-03—16	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar.	... 15-00—14
Do. do May	... 15-21—11

Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

LONDON, Jan. 4,

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 33 7-8
Do. Months—Jan.—Done.—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat South Australian ... 36 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship ... 40 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 64 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 12 1 1-2
Months—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5-4—Sellers.—Dull.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 63 1-4
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 1-2

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 26-9
Do Mutton Tallow ... 27-6
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Easier.

ARRIVAL.

"Billester."

BOMBAY, January 5,

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.
We quote:—
Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 2-32d.
D, D, Mail	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.

Bank's Buying—

Private D, D, Ready	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credits 3 m/s "	... 1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 1-4d. Mar.
" 6 m/s Ready	... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s "	... 171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s "	... 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	... 135 1-2
" Shanghai	... 132 1-4
" Japan	... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 95-2 and Rs. 95-5 improved to Rs. 95-7 for to-day's settlement at and about which rate the settlement passed off. The closing rate for 2nd February settlement is Rs. 95 1-2 per cent. buyers.

BULLION.

The Gold market remained quiet. Up-country and local demand was nominal. Prices remained steady. Sovereigns were in little less demand and prices remained steady.

Bar Silver in London both for ready and forward and New York remained unchanged.

Locally the Silver market opened at Rs. 73-13-0. The London market remained unchanged but private wires advised "Quiet but Steady" hence our market remained easier, but sellers being continued, prices declined by two annas and closed at Rs. 73-11-0. Demand for ready was moderate and about 50 to 60 cases changed hands.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch.	23	15	9
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Sifield	15	1	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	15	0	0
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	11	0
117 Penny Ready	73	10	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	11	0
Second do	73	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed:—Firm. London prices were 9d up. Prices for ready were put up by an anna. Demand seemed moderate.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London prices were unchanged. Demand seemed poor and prices were unchanged.

Wheat.—Firm. London prices unchanged. Enquiries moderate. Prices remained steady.

Castorseed and Cottonseed.—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts, Gingellyseed, Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Quiet. Demand moderate. Prices unchanged.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	Rs.32	3	0
Linseed, Small	" 11	15	0
Linseed, Brown	" 13	4	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	" 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6	6	0
Yellow do.	" 7	4	0
Do. Gujarat	" 7	12	0
Brown Katni	" 6	14	0
Poppyseed	" 10	0	0
Castorseed	" 39	to	40
WHEAT—			
Pissi	" 31	to	33
Hard Red	" 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat	" 53	to	55
Kai Khandesh	" 75	to	90
Mowrasced	" 7	4	0
Groundnuts	" 48	to	52
Cottonseed	" 25	to	26
Maize	" 16	to	17
Wheat Yellow	" 35	to	37
Khandwa	" 40	to	45
Bajaro	" 25	to	26
Joowar	" 16	to	19
Gram	" 20	to	23
Minbara	" 52	to	54
Brown Jubbulpore	" 49	to	51
Brown Moggi	" 50	to	51
Kabra	" 49	to	52
Black Kutni	" 46	to	47
Myrabollams	" 17	to	19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 72 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 4th January, 1911:—

Wheat	17,277 cwts
Linseed	609 "
Rapeseed	351 "
Gingellyseed	25,257 "
Poppyseed	60 "
Groundnuts	2,400 "
Castorseed	12,900 "
Rice	2,899 "
Myrabollams	10,530 "
Cottonseed	2,341 "
Mowrasced	13,582 "
Gram	119 "
Joowar	2,555 "
Maize	1,059 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,590
India	63 3-4
Indian Specie	54 1-2

MILLS.

David	335
Marockji Petit	2,605
Kohinoor	610

PRESS.

New Mofussil	817 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18 1-2
Bombay E, S, & T. C. Ordinary ...	119
Bombay E, S, & T. C. Preference...	169
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	287 1-2
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	42
Kamp	170

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	480
Ahmedabad-Prantej	610
Central Province Ry	3 Prem.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 7 points down. New York 10 down and New York Futures were 14 and 16 down.

Our market at Colaba remained quiet and demand from the exporters and mills being moderate and prices declined by Rs. 2 to 3.

Liverpool opener advised 3 down. The market for New Crop was easier and business being done meagre and prices declined by Rs. 3 to 4.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 366, but there being more sellers declined to Rs. 364 at the close.

200 S J David	Chopda.....	354
500 Volkart Bros.....	Khandeish	345-46
100 Elphinstone.....	Puchora.....	330-332
100 E Spinner and Co.	Julna.....	353
100 A Blaecheek & Co.	Khandesh.....	351
100 Forbes F C & Co...	Karanja	365
100 Assur.....	Bengal.....	316
100 Finlay.....	Barshi.....	375
100 Morarji.....	Khandeish	330

Bengal Hand Gin Fine	...	317
" F Good	...	304
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	334
" F Good	...	325
Sind Punjab Fine	...	332
" F Good	...	319
Khandesh Fine	...	354
" F Good	...	344
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	374
" F Good	...	364
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	366
" F Good	...	356
Amraoti Fine	...	396
" F Good	...	386
Vectoal Fine	...	377
" F Good	...	367
Nagpore Fine	...	380
" F Good	...	370
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	—	382
" F Good	...	372
Mathia Fine	...	354
" F Good	...	344
Broach Gin Fine	...	386
" F Good	...	376
Broach Gin Good	...	366
Sawginned Good	...	378
Comptah Gin	...	380
Westerns H. G	...	362
Do M G	...	368

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th January, 1911:—

	Bales.	
Khandeish	6,128	"
Central India...	1,377	"
Barsi and Nagur	9,435	"
Berar	3,224	"
Central Provinces ...	1,867	"
Total Comras...	15,016	"
Dholera	1,780	"
Broach...	.....	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,480	"
Westerns	251	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	2,665	"
Bengal Rajputana	966	"
Sind	415	"
Persia	.....	"
America	.....	"
Other Sorts	.....	"
Total...	22,713	"

LIVERPOOL, January 5.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 60,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb.	...	7-83— 3
Feb.—Mar.	...	7-85— 3
Mar.—Apl.	...	7-88— 3
Apl.—May	...	7-87— 3
May.—June	...	7-87— 3
June—July	...	7-86— 3
July—Aug.	...	7-82— 3
Aug.—Sept.	...	7-62— 3
Sep.—Oct.	...	7-29— 3

METALS.

We quote:—

Copper Braziers 4 x 4	...	Rs. 53 12
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	Rs. 55 4
	...	" 45 0
Tin Ingots	...	" 47 4
Georgahutte	...	" 20 8
Copper Sheetings	...	" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	...	" 47 4
Copper Ingots	...	" 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, January 4.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Case.....	.....	90,000	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Coin, Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6 Parcel.....	8	.....	.....
1 Parcel.....	4	.....	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
National Bank of India ...	Bohemia	Alexandria
S Saldeodas ...	Salsette	London
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	14	16,200
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	18	21,014

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year ending, 31st December, 1910, have been Rs. 10,51,050-7-10, including the amount carried forward, out of which the directors have resolved to pay a dividend of 11 per cent. per annum free from income-tax, Rs. 5,50,000; a bonus of 2 per cent. i.e., Rs. 32-8 per share; Rs. 1,00,000; and after transferring Rs. 25,000 to Premises fund, the balance of Rs. 3,76,050-7-10 has been carried forward. The figures are very satisfactory and reflect credit on the management.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 18,98,780-1-8, and have been disposed of as follows:—In payment of dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax Rs. 10,00,000; bonus to Shareholders at 4 per cent. per annum, Rs. 4,00,000; transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,00,000; transferred to Pension Fund, Rs. 50,000; carried forward to next half-year, Rs. 2,48,780-1-8; making a total of Rs. 18,98,780-1-8.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held in the registered office of the Company, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha. The following resolution was carried:—

This meeting of Shareholders approves the action of the Board of Directors in deciding to leave the conduct of the proceedings against the old directors in the hands of Messrs. Payne Co, the Solicitors for the Company and fully adopts the resolution of confidence in the Company's Solicitors passed by the Board of Directors on the 5th day of October, 1910.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Oct. 1910 ... ...Rs.	67,850
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	5,865
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1910 ... ...Rs.	2,24,030
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	21,938

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Oct. 1910 ... ...Rs.	22,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	1,016
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1910 ... ...Rs.	89,800
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	8,803

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Oct. 1910 ... ...Rs.	8,713
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	9.0
Total earnings from 1st July, to 31st Oct. 1910 ... ...Rs.	37,438
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	5,846

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th Dec. 1910 ...Rs.	5,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	1,777
Total earnings from 1st April to 24th Dec. 1910 ... ...Rs.	2,19,845
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs.	47,187

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 5.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cressington—Cours s—6,000 cwts groundnuts 20,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Lewis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenlyon s—1,100 bales cotton, E Spinner, 3,998 cwts groundnuts 115 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales hemp, Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, N Rangjee.

Chanda s—660 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 1,045 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co 9 4,000 cwts wheat, 42,500 cwts teelseed and 1,90 cwts groundnuts and 234 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 975 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,000 cwts wheat B S Lloyd and Co; 301 cwts gum, S Coora and Co.

FOR GENOA,

Cresswell s—325 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,004 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—518 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 935 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 330 bales cotton, Purshotom Visram and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Baimoor s—6,026 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Glencluny s—250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—90 cwts gum, A H Mavjee and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 850 bales cotton, Khimji Dewraj and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.

Ischia s—1,000 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia —141 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Tosa Maru s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BAPTY—GIBSON—December 28, at the residence of Mr Alexander Gibson, Calingapatam, by the Rev I C Archibald, Philip Sydney Bapty, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G F W Bapty, of "Robinhurst," Boscombe, Hants, England, and also of Bansjora, Manbhum District, India, to Esther Inez, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Gibson, of Calingapatam, Ganjam District, India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mail steamer "Salsette" due at 6 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
B. V. R. Inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Sir Richard Temple's Statue, 7-30 a.m.
Warwickshire Regiment Theatricals, Colaba.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "The Vestal."
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "The man who succeeds is the man who has the courage to act on his beliefs."—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Cos. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December was 719, of which there were 48 males, 311 females, and 360 children.

FIRE AT COTTON GREEN.—At the Colaba Cotton Green a stack of 152 pressed bales of cotton belonging to Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company was found to be smouldering yesterday morning. An alarm was raised and the engines from Fort and Colaba turned out but were not requisitioned as the fire was put out by pouring water from the stand pipe. The stack was fully insured.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 10th January, at 6-15 p.m. Two short papers will be read—(i) "On translating the Classics," by Mr. Walter C. Shepherd, I.C.S., (ii) "Greek Vase Decoration and the Art of Painting," by Mrs. Haigh.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December, 1910, was 2,888; the daily average being 93; new admission 729; Parsees, 255; Hindus 1,746; Mahomedans, 670; Christian, 217; 42, children were vaccinated last month.

STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—The Students Brotherhood will reopen its sessions from Sunday the 8th January at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when the opening address will be delivered by the Rev. C. I. Audius, M. A., of Stephen's College, Delhi, on 'The Idealism in Education." Sir Narayen G. Chandavaker has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

FRIGHTENED PAIR OF HORSES.—On Wednesday evening a pair of horses took fright at a leaf of a tree falling down while being harnessed to a carriage belonging to Miss C. H. Wadia at Little Gibbs road. The carriage before it could proceed a long way off, came into contact with a tree and one of its front wheels was smashed. One of the horses got its legs entangled in the traces and was at once secured. The other horse kicked itself free from the harness and bolted into Government House grounds where it was eventually secured. No one was injured during the animals' flight.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maclandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening:—

March	Uncle Sammy ..... Holzmann
A	Eventide ..... Myddleton
B	Meditation for Violin Cello ..... Oudshoorn
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
Valse	Columbine ..... Gardener
Selection	Olivette ..... Audran
Valse Lente	Moments Intimes ..... Buse
Two Step	The Girl in the Train ... Lee Fall

THE SKATING RINK.

The sports on Wednesday night will no doubt be considered by all who were present, as being one of the best and most exciting events witnessed at this popular resort. After an hour's general skating, sports for prizes took place, and there were some amusing and original contests. It was announced that Mr. W. Tyler had offered a cup to be run for by some gentlemen present, and a goodly number came to the starting post. Some very fast and good skating was witnessed, the winner of the cup being Mr. Cornfield. After the race general skating was resumed and a most enjoyable evening was closed after midnight.

NEW KENNEL CLUB FOR WESTERN INDIA.

An inaugural meeting of a new organisation to be called the "Western Indian Kennel Club" will take place at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, on Monday next, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.). All those interested in canine matters are cordially invited to attend. The Hon. A. Hill-Trevor will preside.

ADEN PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Secretary of the Bombay Legislative has issued copies of a Bill "further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act. 1888."

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it appears that:—The principal reason for this Bill is to enable Government to appoint as Chairman of the Aden Port Trust an officer possessing the expert qualifications required to deal with questions of Port administration and to meet the needs of a growing commercial community. Under the Act, the First Assistant Resident is ex-officio Chairman. It is proposed to remove this statutory restriction in order to make the appointment open to an officer of the Public Works Department of the Executive Engineer class, or other person possessing the necessary qualifications. A similar provision exists in the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886.

It is proposed at the same time to bring the Port Officer, whose position in the Port and technical knowledge will be a valuable asset, upon the Board, to remove the name of the Executive Engineer from the list of "ex-officio" trustees, and to substitute the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for the Senior Officer of the Royal Engineers.

The Bill also contains a provision to remunerate the trustees for attendance at special Committee meetings on the principle embodied in the similar provision in the Karachi Port Trust Act.

The remaining enactments proposed in the Bill are consequential upon the above, and it is necessary to allude only to clause 6 which exempts "ex-officio trustees, as well as the Chairman, from the penalty for being interested in contracts with the Board.

The Agence Bulgare is authorised to deny the reports to the effect that an arrangement has been concluded by the Bulgarian and Greek Governments directed against Turkey.

POLICE COURTS.

SUSPECTED MARWARIS.

Smart Arrest by Railway Police.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Phiroze H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. R. Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, applied that Chanduram Dhanuram, Jodharam Chhajuram, Nanda Chandra and Ganpatia Ambaram, all Marwaris, should be remanded in police custody pending further enquiries regarding ornaments of the value of Rs. 4,943 found in their possession. The first accused was found on Wednesday morning, in a third-class compartment of the fast Passenger train which was about to leave to Grant Road station with a ticket for Marwar junction and a bundle in his arms. On suspicion, the bundle was examined by the police when it was found to contain a pair of new dhotars, a pair of jabkits and ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,200. As he could not satisfactorily account for the possession of the ornaments he was detained and other compartments were inspected by the police, when the three other accused were found seated in different compartments with tickets for Marwar junction and bundles containing goods of the same description as those found in the possession of the first accused. They denied having any acquaintance with each other. It appeared they had arrived in Bombay from Sholapur. The ornaments consist of gold necklaces, armlets, wristlets such as are worn by Hindus.

The application was granted.

NEW PRESS ACT.

An Important Point.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Keshav Vaman Phatak appeared to present a declaration under the New Press Act as manager and printer of "Jagdishwar Printing Press." Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the applicant.

His Worship remarked that under the New Press Act the printer of a Press was not required to make a declaration as such, though the printer of a paper had to make one.

Some arguments followed, and his Worship eventually said he would take a note that the applicant was not required to make a declaration but that his request to make a note of the declaration on the file was granted.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged one Liladhur Khetsy with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of several sums of money belonging to Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. L. DeSouza, pleader, and Mr. Kotewal, pleader defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that it was his duty to fetch bazar, do household work and make payments to merchants and grocers in the market for articles supplied by them. In the course of his duties he was entrusted with different sums of money to be paid to different persons. He paid some of the money to these men and misappropriated some to his own use.

Some further evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hira Kari, a Hindu, was charged with being in possession of forty grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared that the accused was arrested on Wednesday in Sutta Gulli by Mr. K. E. Kothawalla, and on being searched, was found in possession of the cocaine. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or, in default to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

THEFT OF GHEE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Miller charged one Rozario D'Souza with the theft of two tins of ghee from the "L" Shed in Prince's Dock. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday morning the accused was seen removing the tins which he had previously filled with ghee from a case lying in the shed. He was seized and handed over to a policeman. He pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ADAMS-WYLLIE HOSPITAL.

The following subscriptions and donations were received during the half year ending 31st December, 1910, in aid of the Adam-Wylie Hospital:—

Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Rs. 300; "Nothing but duty," and Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, Rs. 180; Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Rs. 150; Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Rs. 100; H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 75; Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy Master and Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co., each Rs. 51; Messrs Ralli Brothers; a Friend (a Parsee) each Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Rs. 45; in sacred memory of aunt Awabai, from Bai Putlibai, R. H. Patuck, Messrs. Dalal, Vakil and Kothavala (Broach) and Messrs. The Standard Oil Co., Ld., each Rs. 25; Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. Gopaldass Liladhar and Messrs. W. B. Crowder and Co., each Rs. 20, and a quantity of cloth drills and sheetings from Sir Sassoon David; Hon. Mr. W. Graham, Rao Bahadur Nagardass Narotamdass Nanavatti, Messrs Robt. Barlow, W. Richardson, Rahim Vally Mahomed, The Vacuum Oil Co., Mr. Justice G. S. Rao, a Friend, Mr. A. Hill, in memory of Mr. Cooverji N. Khanseheb from his widow Cooverbai, each Rs. 15; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, a Sympathiser, W. W. P., C.R., W.L.C., Messrs. S. Rove and Co., Messrs. Geo. Service and Co., Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co., Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Messrs. Virji Valji and Co., Messrs. F. L. Sprott, G. H. Bowman, E. A. Goli, H. L. Richardson, J. S. Bruce, H. S. Dave, M. M. Fakira, Dady N. Dady, Dady L. Batliboye, P. L. Wright, in memory of Merwanji P. Billimoria from H. P. M., in sacred memory of mother from her children; in memory of Bai Navazbai, from a Parsi Lady, in memory of grandmother Bhicsiji A. Nariman; in memory of our mother, Navazbai; Presidency Magistrate's Court,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beata Fowell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman... Royal Navy
H I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 5.

Sea Yo.....4350 Jones.....P & O S N & Co
Arabia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Ballarat.....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Delane 3809 .....Robertson ..... M M & Co
Dymchurch.....2240 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Canterbury.....2733 Willis.....T Morrison & Co
Dwarka.....4326 Osborn...W & A Graham & Co
Duke of Airlie ...2370 Robertson .....T Morrison & Co
Egmont.....2144 Davies.....P & O S N & Co
Geelpara.....13 8 Whythea.....M M & Co
Hawarden .....2041 Elliott .....T Morrison & Co
Howahera .....1961 Ross .....M & Co
Norfolk.....2501 Buckley...W & A Graham & Co
Orwell.....2436 Home.....W & A Graham & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews...P & O S N & Co
Orilva.....3941 Stewart .....M M & Co
Tuscarora.....3925 Hallenshead...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Cloutsham	9075	Osborne	Marseilles	10-1	Ralli Bros
B Clan Maclachlan	6068	Gray	Madras Coast	13 1	J Finlay & Co
D & Toss Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	13-1	N Y Kaisha
M Saifi	502	Willoughby	Colombo	10 1	B & H S N & Co
N Dunbramoor	2331	Barton	Rotterdam	12 1	W & A Graham & Co
O Cresswell	2002	Buff	Genoa	8-1	T Morrison & Co
P Umona	2383	Mitchell	W & A Graham & Co		Hull 17-1
Q Ischia	2481	Balsito	Hongkong	16-1	Rubattino Line

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glenclamy	3076	Craig	Kobe	7-1	T Morrison & Co
2 Ismaila	3331	Le Fenvre	Java	6-1	M M & Co
3 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	6-1	M M & Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Barcham	Marseilles	7-1	W & A Graham & Co
5 Glenlyon	2513	Anderson	Antwerp	7-1	T Morrison & Co
7 Bohemia	2305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
9 City of Naples	3711	Main	Karachi	6 1	Killick Nixon & Co
10&11 Troilenfels	3545	Diedrichsen	Hamburg	18 1	W & A Graham & Co
13 D Baldaino	3084	Maganzini	Genoa	15 1	Rubattino Line
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Karachi	6-1	M M & Co
16 Arabistan	1819	Codd	Dunkirk	6-1	M M & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	7-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F B	and S N Co	
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nger	7 1	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Ismail	Mangalore	6 1	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	13 1	M M & Co

30 ton Cranes.

Dredger Jinga.....401.....B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Deo Balduino	Maganzini ...	Genoa, Dec 18
	Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool, Dec 11

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	India	Salch	Trieste, &c
	Kasara.....	Elton	Persian Gulf, &c
	Sultan	Fantzen	Durban, &c
	H T Plasy.....	Nothy	Southampton
	Shah Ameer	Cusack	Marina via K'chi
	Abydos.....	Davies	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer Tusearora, for Liverpool &c.
" Ischia, for China &c.
" Freisenfels, for Hamburg.
" Saifi, for Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	From
31	Kintail	London
31	Torrington	Caddalore
Jan.		
1	Schatzfels	Antwerp
1	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
1	Clan Chattan	Coast
1	Ronda	Melbourne
2	Lindula	Negapatam
3	Gwalior	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Banca (Extra) arrived at Singapore at 12-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th instant.

The Clan Line's steamer Clan MacDonald arrived at London on morning of January 4.

The Clan Line's steamer Clan Macfadyen, arrived at London on the morning of January 2.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athen homeward bound arrived at Genoa on the 3rd instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. of the 5th January, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	4	8	p.m.	16	22
Teheran ...	5	12	30	2	27
Suez	5	1	30 p.m.	1	33

NOTICES.

Addis Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Massowa and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Perim without additional charge (20-6-09).

Aden-Berbera line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Cable Djedda Suakim interrupted (30-12-10).

In the Duma on December 15 interpellation addressed to the Minister of the Interior was unanimously adopted relating to the illegal acts of a certain agent of the secret police at Ekaterinoslav, who put some explosives in the house of a workman during the latter's absence. This led to two men being sentenced to penal servitude. The Duma passed a resolution condemning provocative action of any sort on the part of Government agents, either for personal reasons or out of a mistaken zeal for the policy of the Government."

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FORT.
P. O. BOX 239.

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Cheater, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
[THE]
MAY BLOSSOM]
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert]

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA[
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BOMBAY.
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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
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GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
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MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY CLARKE, Mr. L. ROBERTSON, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, General Department (Private Secretary), Captain J. L. LUNHAM, Surgeon, Captain E. G. DRUMMOND, Aide-de-Camp, Captain C. T. DAVIS, Aide-de-Camp, Admiral GOODRICH, and Mrs. CAMPBELL, which cannot be delivered at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, by 5-30 p. m., on 6th January, 1911, should be addressed to "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town, until 9 a. m., on 10th January, 1911, after which date they should be sent to Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, until further notice.

J. G. GREIG, Major,
Military Secretary to
H. E. the Governor.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 6th January 1911.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS.

THE report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, for the year 1909-10, shows an increase of 834 in the number of institutions and of 57,734 in the number of pupils. In public institutions, that is to say those under Government inspection, the number of male pupils increased from 607,537 to 653,704 and the number of female pupils from 108,176 to 116,731. The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 693,280 to 755,134 and the average daily attendance from 526,708 to 575,244, while the percentage of all pupils under instruction to the general population has risen from 3·1 to 3·3. So far as it goes the increase is encouraging, but those who believe in education as the panacea of all ills have not much cause for elation. The number of pupils learning English however has increased from 71,627 to 74,697 which may be taken as a sign of the time. Yet the number of European and Eurasian pupils has fallen from 4,295 to 4,188, whilst those of all other races have increased, notably the number of Native Christians which has risen from 16,500 to 16,913 in the year. As regards the European schools, we find some instructive reading in the report from the pens of both the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Hesketh, the Inspector. The expenditure of these institutions increases steadily, but the income remains practically stationary. The fees, which average three rupees per month, are perhaps as high as is feasible and no other new sources of income are available. Mr. Hesketh, however seems to place his finger on the remedy, for he shows that in some, if not all, of the other provinces, the grants are more liberal than in Bombay. In addition to the attendance grants, half salary grants are given for qualified teachers, and minimum salaries have been fixed with the result of a general rise in salaries in those provinces. The schools most in need of money are the Protestant boys' schools. The qualifications of teachers are generally improving. But, according to Mr. Hesketh, the great problem is still the supply of masters for European schools. There is, he says, a growing tendency to bring men out from England, but at present there are not more than half a dozen assistants who have been educated in England. On the whole, however, he believes the experiment likely to prove successful and even if men come out for a few years only, he considers it is better to incur the cost of their passage money than to trust to men educated out here. He has nothing to say against the latter except that unfortunately it is now rare for young men of the right class to adopt the teaching profession.

A similar reluctance on the part of young women to take up teaching is reported by Miss Corkery, a Lady Inspector, who states that she has urged many young girls to make an effort to join one of the Training Colleges in Northern India, but has invariably been told that the money would be thrown away, because teaching offers no prospects. Many devote their spare time to type-writing and shorthand, and not only obtain better paid posts, but also have their evenings absolutely free. Then Miss Corkery finds as regards the teaching of individual subjects in the girls' schools that mathematics is almost invariably entrusted to male teachers as the Principals acknowledge with regret that lady teachers cannot treat this subject satisfactorily. An effort is being made in the more important schools to instil a love for healthy literature into the minds of the pupils. The teaching of history and geography fails to be made attractive, the usual aim being to make the pupil memorize a long list of dates and names. Needlework is gradually assuming more commonsense proportions, more time being devoted to cutting out and the manipulation of the sewing-machine and less to the mechanical fine-sewing of long seams. Drawing and music are very popular. Some form of physical exercise is adopted in every school, but for games the girls are heavily handicapped; and the only recreation which ninety per cent. of them get in Bombay, is to watch their more fortunate brothers playing hockey or cricket. Then we find that the problem afforded by the introduction of Domestic Economy as an alternative to mathematics or French for girls seems to have been solved in the best schools; practical cookery combined with easy lessons in physiology and hygene has been introduced as an additional subject, mathematics and French being retained. A number of schools still fight shy of mathematics; but French is fairly established, though of doubtful value for girls in India. There are signs, too, that more interest is being taken in subjects outside the school curriculuns, while some of the schools have libraries. The Bombay High schools are shown to do good work and there is really no reason why all should not produce similarly satisfactory results, if the weak point which has been indicated, receive attention.

Government has expressed itself interested in these schools, but that is not sufficient and we fail to find any reference to the subject in the Resolution reviewing the report. Mr. Hesketh shows that the Sanawar Training class turns out a certain number of men annually, although no one from Bombay has ever applied for a stipend. These teachers are found suitable for middle standards, but as a rule are not sufficiently well educated for High School work. So the problem remains unsolved and Government is offered a few practical suggestions as to how to make teaching attractive and how to secure efficient teachers. One of their commonest complaints it seems is that they are unable to make provision for old age. The formation of a provident fund has been discussed, and Mr. Hesketh suggests that a fund should be formed for the whole of India as the masters are frequently transferred from one province to another. He would have the subscribers contribute part of their pay, say one-twelfth and Government an equal amount. The cost would not be great and it is calculated that in Bombay, while it would not exceed six thousand rupees for some time it would probably be less than that amount at the first. The subject is worth going into, for the fault that European schools in India are not what they should be, does not seem to lie at the door of the Department, or at that of the teachers whose services have already been secured. In fact, as regards the latter, it is clearly shown that wherever trained teachers have been engaged a marked improvement has declared itself. For too long, it is felt, European schools in the country have not received the encouragement and assistance they need and have merited, and it is high time greater attention was given to the question, which is one of importance and urgency. Successive reports have invited Government's consideration of the outlook, but little has been done, though the increase in the expenditure on education from Provincial Funds alone amounts to close on two and a half lakhs of rupees.

"AN IMPERIAL MILITARY SYSTEM." THE title is that of a pamphlet, which has been written by Captain I. D. Macaulay, and has been published in London. It deals in a brief and clear manner with various aspects of a large question, and the author has considerately assisted the reader by annotating its various sections on the front page. Captain Macaulay's views seem to be valuable and worth the careful consideration of earnest service men. Without expert knowledge, we do not presume to judge them, but reproduce a selection from the author's views upon some of the broader issues, which he puts before his public. His ideal seems to be a Navy, still the first service and becoming something greater, viz. an Imperial universal force, which will, for want of a better term, surround a series of national or provincial forces—the author seems to use either word indifferently—and link them together into an effective All-Empire fighting power. "Our chief difficulty at present," says Captain Macaulay, "is not to persuade the Provinces to take part in Imperial Defence, but to determine the manner in which they can most judiciously do so. In view of recent events the first great fact that we have to recognise is that our military system of the future will be Imperial, not national. It is evident that an Imperial military system must differ radically from one in which the Mother Country with some assistance from India, provides the whole organisation for offensive action in war. The question is, how can we widen the basis of this organisation so as to include the self-governing Provinces. We may arrive at a sounder appreciation of what the new Imperial system can be by avoiding detail as much as possible, and by looking at the broadest issues on which the question depends." "The purely defensive part of the system—which is naturally the fundamental part—would consist, as the author continues," at a later stage, "of separate national defence forces, joined by the Navy. The Navy being universal would be Imperial; and should be one, as the sea is one. The offensive part of the system would consist of the Navy and expeditionary forces, which are necessary to complete the offensive action of the Navy. The expeditionary forces, being land forces, could, though connected by an Imperial General Staff, be national in peace, if maintained by national units; and Imperial in war, when united by the Imperial force—the Navy. Now, in our present Polity, there is obviously nothing to stand in the way of the highest development of 'local' forces—*i.e.*, the purely defensive forces, which we may call the 'National Forces,' and expeditionary forces, which we may call the 'Imperial Army.' Some of the Provinces already maintain embryonic expeditionary forces. All of them have 'National forces,' which are being steadily developed. Our difficulty begins when we attempt to act together in support of the Imperial force—the Navy—for the simple reason that there is in our present Polity no instrument by which the separate units can exercise united control over expenditure and administration. This difficulty must exist until we have such an instrument. We may, indeed, regard this position with a certain satisfaction. It may eventually prove a powerful influence in obtaining that instrument of united control. We have only to look at the federations in our own Empire to recognise the influence towards legislative union exercised by difficulties of union for defence." The author proceeds to describe how the changed conditions, which have since arisen in the Empire have produced these three requirements, a strong Defence Army in the United Kingdom, an increase of the naval standard to meet the problem of the Pacific and also to secure naval defence in the Indian Ocean—the former, of course, is already being done to a small extent by the beginning of an Australian Navy—and Imperial expeditionary forces, which independent of complications in Europe, will cope with modern influences in the dependencies. He then deals fully and at length with a scheme for the co-operation of the Mother Country and the Dominions in an imperially organised force. His pamphlet shows that the author has carefully considered his subject, and his writings are full of suggestive ideas. With his general principles it will be difficult to disagree, and however his ideas on the details of the question may be regarded by competent critics, his views are well worth the perusal of all officers who take an earnest interest in the broader aspects of their profession.

ANARCHISTS IN ENGLAND. IT is a startling story, which the *Lokal Anzeiger* of Berlin, has published stating that full warning of the character of the gang, which it states has now been found to have been responsible for the Houndsditch outrage, and its subsequent dramatic incidents, was disregarded at Scotland Yard. Berlin, it says, "repeatedly informed Scotland Yard of the danger of the Kavaross group of anarchists in London," but "the police were incredulous." Further "all the anarchists connected with the Houndsditch affair were Karavossers." Without disrespect to our contemporary, we do not accept this story without confirmation, but if it be true it discloses a state of affairs at Scotland Yard, to which the Commissioner of Police in the Metropolis should give brisk attention. It is an unfortunate habit of mind of the Britisher in Britain to believe that all must be well at home; that whatever may happen amongst foreign peoples of easily aroused temperaments, none of those unfortunate affairs, which on the Continent occasionally shock the whole of Europe, can possibly happen in Britain. The Houndsditch affray has given tragic proof of the absurd fallacy of any such notion. And while we have become accustomed to expect this point of view from the "man in the street," we feel that it would be culpable negligence of a glaring kind were any such idea to pervade the offices at Scotland Yard. The officers there, at least, should have a clear idea of the dangerous character of the criminals, who perform their *coups* on the Continent and are generally believed to hatch their plots in the safe asylum, which England foolishly affords and should be able to appreciate a serious, warning from a continental force. At the same time we cannot condemn Scotland Yard, which contains some of the cleverest police officers in the world, on an *ex-parte* statement. One thing, however, we cannot emphasise too strongly, viz., that this outrageous affair, in which actual warfare has been waged within the limits of London itself between a gang of desperate anarchists and British troops and police, most clearly proves the necessity for the strengthening of the British alien immigration laws, and their more stringent application. The point seems so obvious that it would be scarcely worth the mention, had not two ministerial organs in London taken up what is, to us, an altogether inexplicable attitude. The *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle* believe that "it is impossible to exclude such people" and that "all that is practicable is to continue the expulsion of convicted persons and have a police force so efficient as to deter the advent of other criminals." No police force, however efficient, can render effective service unless it is adequately supported by the law, and in order to obviate the recurrence of such an enormity as that which has just occurred in the capital of the Empire, it seems to us that special measures for the prevention of similar crime are as much needed in Britain as they are in India.

THE Amir of Kabul has postponed his visit to Allahabad indefinitely, owing to the severity of the weather.

LADY Hardinge granted an interview to the Maharani of Burdwan yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, passed Suez at 3 a.m. yesterday.

THE following book has been proscribed:—"Sangit Shri Shivaji Natak" or "Rashtroddhar" written in Marathi, and printed at Poona.

THE Bombay Government has amended its motor-vehicle rules so that it is provided that in the case of a heavy motor-vehicle a suitable gong may be carried instead of a horn or bell.

DURING the week ended January 3rd the large total of 1,133 chests of opium was removed from the Bombay Warehouse for shipment to China per s. s. "Delhi." During the same week 24 chests were imported from Indore.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, DEC. 16.

ROYALTIES.

THE King, keen sportsman as he is, is a keener Statesman, and no one more than he has followed the situation (which has been occupying all our minds) with closer attention. He has the good sense to reserve his strength for the crucial business of life, and he and Queen Mary have made it a rule to keep early hours. However fascinating a book, a topic of conversation or game of bridge, may be (for King George does play bridge, and play it well) they make it a rule to retire to their own apartments every night at eleven o'clock. Before King George came to the throne, it was a rule with him to read out loud to the Queen, whilst she rested or worked for an hour or so. The happy custom, however, has been more honoured, perforce, in the breach than observance, since this Majesty's accession. Queen Alexandra has had staying with her at Sandringham, Queen Amelie of Portugal and King Manoel. The terms on which the two ladies stand are of the best, and this year sorrow has visited them both, and their ties of friendship have become, if possible, closer than before. I remember hearing that when Queen Amelie last visited Paris and Queen Alexandra was in London, a constant flow of talk was kept up between them on the telephone. Although Queen Alexandra has naturally suffered from depression, since the death of King Edward, she has not allowed her interest to flag in the doings of the members of her family here and abroad. In the affairs, too, of the London Hospital, of which she is President, her participating is not less active than ever it was. To Her Majesty thanks are due that the first Finsen lamp was installed in England. When visiting a hospital in Copenhagen, she was so much impressed with the wonderful cures that were the result of her countryman Dr. Finsen's treatment, that she at once ordered a lamp for the "London" and paid for it out of her private purse. The hospital has now an installation of over a dozen lamps, and on the beam which supports the ceiling of the ward, where the Finsen treatment is carried out, is written the favourite motto of the Queen: "Nothing like perseverance." The Princess Royal and Duke of Fife and their charming daughters, after seeing much of Queen Alexandra, when she was at Buckingham Palace, joined Her Majesty last week at Sandringham and spent Queen Maud of Norway's birthday with her. Very shortly the Princess Royal and her family will proceed to Egypt, and it is their intention to go up the Nile before their return to London next season, when Princess Maud will make her first appearance in the world. The Princess Royal is still somewhat delicate in health, and the warm sunshine and dry air of Egypt, work wonders for her in the winter.

QUAKER GIRLS.

The dresses worn in "The Quaker Girls" at the London Adelphi Theatre, have had a decided effect on ladies' fashions. There has been a run on the ballroom gown, which Miss Gertie Millar wears in the third act of the play. Miss Edna May (Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn) is the latest votary of the fashion, and she has ordered two of the gowns, one in blue and one in yellow, for dancing in. They are made of drape de soie or charmeuse, with lace fichu, and aprons of lace and ninon. "Many ladies have already worn these gowns at fancy dress balls, and completed the costume with a muff, stole, and little hanging-bag for the handkerchief." "The skirts are just short enough to show ankle shoes, and are extremely comfortable for dancing in. Another of the Quaker gowns which has proved popular is the afternoon dress worn by the twelve mannequins in the play. "It is a very becoming dress of grey drape de soie, with apron of grey ninon to match, and outlined with grey silk bobs, and hem-stitched chiffon collar with black velvet bow."

A ROMANCE.

To those who love romance, the romantic and unusual episode in the life of one of Lord Rosebery's ancestors will appeal. It occurred in the eighteenth century, when the then Lord Dalmeny was a young man. He fell in love with a very pretty girl, and eventually a secret marriage was contracted. The pair spent their honeymoon on the continent, and the bride, becoming seriously ill, confessed that she was the wife of the Rector of Thorpe, from whom she had run away; dying shortly afterwards, her husband had her body embalmed with a view to bringing it to England, for burial. However, the Customs House officials opened the case, in which the grim burden was packed, and it was only to avoid a far more serious tragedy that the truth was made known. The body was eventually buried at Thorpe in the presence of both "husbands."

THE LATE KING'S STATUE.

Countess Feodore Gleichen, who has been selected to undertake the work of the memorial statue of His late Majesty King Edward in Windsor, is the eldest daughter of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, himself a great sculptor and nephew of the late Queen Victoria. Countess Feodore's mother, who resides at St. James's Palace, is the daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Seymour, and sister of the late Marquis of Hertford, for many years Lord-in-Waiting to the late Queen Victoria, and Ranger of the Park at Windsor, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe was Governor of the Round Tower at Windsor Castle until his death in 1891. So that Countess Feodore's connection and associations with Windsor have made it a matter of even more than ordinary interest that she should have been chosen to undertake this work. The statue will be placed in front of the hospital of King Edward VII., which is the only public hospital which bears the name of His late Majesty.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Elections come and elections go, but there is a certain little god who goes on shooting with his bow and arrow for ever. During the last week, there have been engagements and rumours of engagements. A very popular one has been entered upon by Lord Walmer and Miss Alexandra Vivian, the younger sister of the "Vivian Twins" one of whom is now Mrs. Haig, and the other, Miss Violet Vivian, is still Maid-of-Honour to Queen Alexandra; and as I write, comes the rumour from America that Lord Decies has offered his hand to, and which has been accepted by, Miss Vivien Gould, a New York girl barely eighteen and therefore many years his junior. Lord Decies succeeded to the title last year, when his elder brother succumbed at the Alexandra Park Races to an illness of but a few hours' duration. The present Lord Decies is also a horse-loving man, went over to New York to attend the New York Horse Show and remained to lose his heart. So many important engagements have been announced that space forbids details of all, and some have been kept very quiet. Not a soul beyond the immediate family hardly had an inkling until Sunday afternoon, of the engagement between the Hon. Algy Strutt, the only son and heir of Lord and Lady Belper, and the second daughter of Lord and Lady Aberdare, the Hon. Eva Bruce, who is also young bride of eighteen years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

To every cultured woman, the death-rate among babies represents one of the most appalling facts of existence in our big towns. One is apt to forget, however, that the scare of infant mortality is not only a national one. Abroad, they are as keenly interested as ourselves—possibly more so in many countries—with the crusade against the enormous loss of life which goes on year by year among the poor and uneducated. Miss Lane-Claypon, M.D., D.Sc., has just returned from a tour in northern Europe, which had for its object the study of the preventive measures which are taken by foreign countries to deal with the evil. In Germany, she said, the medicine of the future is without doubt preventive medicine. She was not much struck with the physique of the average German woman. Although the working of the campaign against infant mortality is in many ways in advance of anything we do in England, conditions are such in Germany that there remains a great deal of room for improvement. Although the health visitors and the nurse, naturally, are women, the woman doctor is in the minority in Germany, even where special work of this kind is concerned. The profession is by no means overcrowded by women, notwithstanding the fact that the same facilities in every way are granted women students as the men receive, their training being obtainable at every medical school and college, while the identical degrees are open to them. A few women are doing good work in private practices, but they are far fewer in number than the medical women in this country. As regards methods of rearing the sickly babies of poor families, in Germany, they are discovering that the key to the infant mortality problem does not lie in municipal dairies. Although it is most necessary to provide perfectly pure milk for the hand-fed babies, this alone is not sufficient. At every baby depot, of which there are several in all the large towns, the babies receive the most individual attention. The doctors are recruited from the ranks of the most experienced. The standard of medical and special knowledge is very high. Although the attendance of poor mothers is not made compulsory, the depots are crowded every day. The mothers are keenly interested, and are most anxious to bring the babies to be weighed and measured. The same babies come weekly or fortnightly. The doctors work for a small fee, while in addition there is an army of health visitors, and a specially trained hospital sister at every centre in Berlin. The experiment of depending upon voluntary help has been found to be a failure, and all the officials who have been recently appointed are salaried and thoroughly trained.

DEADLY HATPINS.

The enormously long hatpins worn by ladies have repeatedly led to public complaints, as several persons have been seriously injured by them. Active steps against the dangerous fashion were decided upon by the Vienna Municipal Council, and also by that of Buda Pesth. At yesterday's sitting of the Council, several questions were addressed on the subject to the Burgomaster, and, as these showed that the pins are dangerous objects in trams, omoibuses, and public places, the Burgomaster replied that he would instruct the police to proceed more actively against the evil.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice L. J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, upon the resumption by the Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, of the duties of his office, to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay vice the Honourable Mr. Justice N. C. McLeod, Barrister-at-Law, absent on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Janardan Damodar Dikshit to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Captain J. L. Lunham, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency during the absence on leave of Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Evelyn Henry Young.

Captain G. A. Sullivan, 1st Battalion, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, is granted three months' combined leave (including sixty days' privilege leave) out of India with effect from 1st January.

Kumar Shri Mansinhji to be Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kairs, as a temporary measure.

The Volunteer Officers Decoration is conferred upon the undermentioned officer.

Captain C. T. Davis, Extra Aide-de-Camp, is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor vice Captain Sullivan.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., to hold charge of the Office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure vice Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Captain J. L. Lunham, M.B., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

1. To my ELECTRIC FAN.
   Twinkle, twinkle, little fan;
   With you I don't care a d—n.
   While you twinkle up on high
   I can live even in Mumbai.
2. To the UNIVERSITY SENATE.
   Fairy, fairy, quite contrairy,
   Why let your gardens go?
   Mandaps build with students filled
   And set 'em all up in a row.
3. To the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
   High sanitation
   Is vexation,
   Derision is as bad.
   The Improvement T.
   Doth trouble me
   And Factions drive me mad.
4. To the SAME.
   'There's a way
   To give Bombay
   A good supply of water;
   But the words 'bash down!'
   Make leaders frown,
   And the rest go lumbering after.
5. To the IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
   Roars of applause! here's a new scheme of—
   To run a fine new road slap past our own doors!
   Now all together! come, pull up your hose,
   Give him a cheer, lads, wherever he goes.
6. To the SAME.
   Little Miss Trust
   Came rather a bust
   By trying to fill Back Bay.
   For a Government rider
   Came up alongside her
   And kicked Miss Trust out of the way.
7. To a BLACK SHEEP (Italian variety).
   'Ba! ba! Black Sheep!
   'Have you Coccine for sale?'
   'Yes sir! no, sir!'
   'Then off you go to jail!'
8. To a BANIA'S BREAKFAST.
   'Pat-a-cake! pat-a-cake baker's man!
   'Make me chapatti as quick as you can;
   'Roll it and bake it and souse it with ghee,
   'Then I'll have breakfast and dinner and tea.'

ARTIFEX.

HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

STARTLING STATEMENT FROM BERLIN.

"Peter the Painter" still Missing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, JAN. 4.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger* says that the Berlin police repeatedly informed Scotland Yard of the danger of the Kavaross group of anarchists in London. The police were incredulous, but will now perceive that the better-informed Berlin police were right, as all the anarchists connected with the Houndsditch affair were Kavarossers, including Peter the Painter and his lieutenant, Fritz.

The utmost obscurity still hangs over both the number and identity of the remains found in Sidney Street. According to the latest reports, the police are still searching for Peter the Painter, being doubtful whether any of the remains were his.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

It is now an established fact that only the remains of two bodies were recovered from the debris in Sidney Street.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from New York that Boston and New York police opine that the Houndsditch criminals are identical with the two anarchists who are wanted there and also in Philadelphia for robberies amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars.

Strong Disavowal by Jews.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Chief Rabbi expresses great indignation on behalf of the Jewish community at the tendency to connect them with criminal aliens and anarchists. He emphasises the view that Judaism is the very negation of anarchism. The watchword of the Jews is patriotism and obedience to laws.

He believed that the Houndsditch anarchists were exclusively Letts, and affirmed that the bulk of the Jews in the East End were loyal and law-abiding. All Jews in the Empire were emphatically opposed to the admission of criminal aliens.

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEERAGE PASSAGES.

Steamship Lines Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5.

The Government is prosecuting thirteen of the leading Trans-Atlantic lines under the Anti-Trust Law, alleging that there is an attempt to monopolise the steerage passenger traffic by an agreement signed in London in

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington that the Government prosecution under the Anti-Trust Law includes the Allan, Anchor, Canadian-Pacific, Cunard, Norddeutsche, Hamburg-American, White and Red Star Lines.

THE GULF ARMS TRAFFIC.

Consular Report.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A Consular report shows that arms and ammunition imported into Muscat during the year 1909-10 were valued at £103,862. This is a decrease of upwards of £137,700, mainly owing to the measures of British and Persian Governments and Sheikhs in the littoral of the Gulf. Belgium heads the list of importations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

It is stated, with regard to the recent fighting at Dibai, that the party of bluejackets from H. M. S. "Hyacinth" were landed originally chiefly to search for rifles. Some Arabs offered resistance and eventually an action on a small scale took place.

POLISH TRAIN ON FIRE.

A Passenger's Carelessness.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

WARSAW, JAN. 4.

A third-class passenger, on the Niemen Railway, was carelessly handling some benzine near Grodno, when he set the carriage alight. A number of passengers were severely burned. Several charred bodies have been recovered.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

BERLIN, JAN. 4.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Ambassador at Tokio, has resigned that post owing to eye trouble. He will return temporarily to Tokio, for the visit of the Crown Prince.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The death is announced of Lord Collins.

[Lord Henn Collins, (the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, Kt.), was born in 1842, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Downing College, Cambridge, at which he gained the distinction of being Fourth Classic and became a Fellow in 1865, and an Honorary Fellow in 1885. In 1867, he became a barrister of the Middle Temple and in 1883 took silk. In 1891, he was made a Judge of the High Court on the Northern Circuit. He was an arbitrator on the Venezuela boundary question in 1897, and was Lord Justice of Appeal from 1897 to 1901, and Master of the Rolls from 1901 to 1907. From 1901 to 1903, he was Chairman of the Historical MSS. Commission. Since 1907 was Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. He was an M.A., (Dublin), Hon. LL.D (Cantab), D.C.L., Hon. Oxon, and a Privy Councillor since 1897.]

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Chancellor's Statement Re-affirmed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, JAN. 4.

Referring to the discussion, in the English and French papers, regarding the understanding arrived at during the Potsdam visit, the *Koelnische Zeitung*, in a communique, reaffirms the correctness of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag. The situation as then explained has been accepted by both sides, and may be regarded as holding good at all points. Whether, the paper adds, the understanding will lead to fresh negotiations between the Cabinets, may be left to the Governments concerned.

SIR H. COTTON'S SPEECH ON SAVARKAR.

An Explanation.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Sir Henry Cotton writes to Reuter's Agency that he was invited to tea at a private house to meet a few Indian gentlemen. He was asked unexpectedly to make a few observations. "Observing the picture of Savarkar on the wall," Sir Henry goes on, "I warned the young men present to eschew the conduct, which led Savarkar into trouble. I took this opportunity, because I was told that some of those present had been his friends. I never saw or had communication with Savarkar myself."

Sir Henry Cotton, writing to the *Times* to the same effect, says: "I added that I hoped the Hague Tribunal would restore him to France."

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Reciprocity Conference at Washington.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Canadian Ministers of Finance, Customs, Justice and Marine, and the Premier of Newfoundland have gone to Washington, the first two to open the reciprocity negotiations, the others to arrange regulations under the Newfoundland Fisheries award.

THE FIRE ON THE "SWAZI."

Cargo Landed.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

No. 2 hold on the "Swazi" was opened yesterday. The fire in the after-end between decks was blazing furiously. The cargo has been landed and is badly damaged.

INTENSE EARTHQUAKES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Earthquake shocks of long duration and great intensity have been felt generally in Europe, especially in Italy and Spain.

The Disaster in Turkestan.

Forty bodies have been recovered from the ruins at Viyernyi.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Australian Delegates.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 4.

Messrs. Fisher, Pearce and Batchelor will represent the Commonwealth at the Imperial Conference.

BOLTON PIT DISASTER FUND.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The fund for the relief of the victims of the Bolton pit disaster has reached £91,000. The list will close to-morrow.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Disappointment With South Africa.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

There is considerable disappointment over South Africa's collapse in the Test Match. Critics consider that it will certainly affect the remainder of the tour. They congratulate Australia, and say that it is becoming more and more obvious that the Old Country will have her work cut out to overcome the Australians.

BOXING.

NEW YORK, JAN. 5.

A match of twenty rounds has been arranged between Macfarland and Welsh, to take place in London on February 9th.

THE opium sale at Calcutta has been postponed to the 10th instant.

His Majesty the King has approved of recipients of the Indian Order of Merit, adding the letters I. O. M. after their names.

MR. HAMILTON, Director of Industries, will succeed Mr. Renouf in April as the Director of Agriculture, when the office of the two Directors, will probably be combined and another Director will be appointed for Land Records.

DRAFT amendments, proposed to be made in the by-laws of the Aden Port Trust are published in this week's "Bombay Government Gazette." They will be submitted to Government on February 5th and objections or suggestions received before that date will be considered.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Deputation Received by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy received a deputation, this morning, at Government House, Calcutta, consisting of representatives of the Congress, including Sir William Wedderburn, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Messrs. Gokhale, M. Haque Ambica, Charan Mozumdar Subarao, D. E. Wacha, Lala Harkishenlal, R. N. Mudholkar, Jennah, Surrendranath Bannerjee, Bhupendranath Bose, S. Sinha, D. A. Parekh, Nawab Saiyad Mahmad and Pundits Madan Mohan Malaviya and Ganga Prasad Varma. Dr. Gour, from the Central Provinces, was the only absent member.

The members of the deputation assembled on the Grand Staircase and were received by Mr. Du Boulay and Captain Cadogan. They were conducted to the Throne Room where, on the Viceroy's arrival, Sir William Wedderburn read the address already published welcoming Lord Hardinge. The address assured loyalty to the Crown and co-operation with the Government in the work of administration. It urged upon the Viceroy's notice, several reforms in the matters of education, the separation of judicial and executive functions and the economic village enquiry. Sir William thanked the Government for the liberal measures of reform and urged the adoption by Government of these measures of administrative reform put forward by the Congress.

The address was printed on silk embroidered with gold and was enclosed in a handsome casket of silver ornamented with gold.

LORD HARDINGE'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in accepting casket, said in reply:—

"I have received with satisfaction the expression of deep and heartfelt loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the part of your deputation from the Indian National Congress, and the assurance of your earnest desire to co-operate with the Government in promoting the welfare of the country. To any student of the history of this country during the past 100 years, it must be clearly evident that it has been the aim of England to promote the material welfare and happiness of the Indian people, and the prosperity and progress that are visible on all sides at the present day are indisputable proofs that this policy has been attended by a considerable measure of success.

"To the material advancement of the Indian people has now been added a large measure of political concession, in the expansion of the Legislative Councils on a wider representative basis and in the appointment of Indians to the Executive Council of the Viceroy and those of the local Governments, as also to the Council of the Secretary of State, thus giving them a larger share in the management of public affairs. These reforms are still in their infancy and require careful consolidation. It will be my constant endeavour to maintain a zealous watch over them, and to see that the object for which they were instituted is attained.

"In the body of your address, you refer to various broad questions affecting the welfare of the masses of the people, which I can assure you, the Government of India have entirely at heart. The realisation of some of these proposals would entail a very considerable increase to the normal expenditure of the Government and would, in all probability, require new sources of revenue to meet it.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

"The educational problem is one, however, that the Government of India have taken in hand. The creation of a separate department to deal with education may be regarded as an earnest of their intentions. I notice that a large number of those present here to-day are members of my Legislative Council or of the Provincial Councils, through whose intermediary these and other questions—such as those enumerated by the Congress—can be brought in due course before the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils. I am confident that in such a case they will receive in Council the most careful consideration, the aim of the Government of India being to promote the material welfare and moral development of the Indian people and to mete out even-handed justice to all races, classes and creeds. I am pleased to see here your President, Sir William Wedderburn, whose efforts to conciliate the existing differences between Hindus and Mussulmans have my entire sympathy and my best wishes for their complete success.

"I thank you for the cordial welcome that you have extended to me on assuming the high office that has been confided to me by our King-Emperor, and I warmly reciprocate your desire that my term of office may be marked as a period of peace, progress and prosperity for India. At the same time I wish to thank you for the lovely casket in which your address is enclosed."

The members of the deputation, were then presented to the Viceroy, after which the deputation withdrew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

The "Madras Times" characterises Lord Hardinge's reply to the Congress Deputation as a diplomatic triumph and concludes that Lord Hardinge is not a man who will ever be caught tripping in his speeches.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany will not arrive at Lahore, until the forenoon of Sunday, the 8th January, and that he will leave for Peshawar on the night of the 9th. The Crown Prince is prolonging his stay at Muttra, owing to the inclemency of the weather since his arrival there.

VICEROY PROCLAIMED IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JAN. 5.

Yesterday evening, a public Durbar was held in the Durbar Hall for public officials. His Highness the Maharaja, the British Resident, all the European Officers with their wives, and the Indian Officers were present. The British Resident handed over to His Highness a Khareetha, which was passed on to Dewan, who read it and announced the appointment of Lord Hardinge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This reading of the Khareetha was accompanied by Military honours. The Durbar concluded with the distribution of 'attar.'

MR. MICHAEL, Accountant-General of Bombay, is proceeding home on combined leave for the ensuing summer.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The Government of India have now before them a number of resolutions which will be taken up for discussion during the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Sir Sasson David has given notice of a resolution on the opium situation in China, requesting the Government to urge upon His Majesty's Government the enforcement of the Cheffo Treaty Rights relating to importation of Indian opium into China.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis will bring forward a resolution for the adoption of "half asset settlements" in the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will move, "That in view of the continued depression in the Indian Cotton Industry, the Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the countervailing Excise Duty upon cotton goods manufactured in India be abolished.

The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao will move:—"This Council recommends that a mixed commission, consisting of officials and non-officials, be appointed to consider the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in the public service connected with the Civil Administration of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. N. Mudholkar will move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Government of India do appoint a Committee of qualified official and non-official persons to inquire and report upon: (1) How far there is at present a demand for instruction in railway engineering, marine engineering, ship-building, navigation, mining engineering and mining chemistry of metallurgy and metal manufacture, the different departments of industrial chemistry and the higher course in mechanical and electrical engineering and textile manufacture; (2) how far such a demand is or can be met by existing institutions with their present staff and equipment; (3) whether, and how far further and better, provision can be made by developing these institutions and by securing for them the co-operation of the workshops and establishments belonging to the State; (4) whether it would be necessary to create any new institution for any of these purposes and to further instruct such Committee to make definite proposals for giving effect to their conclusions should they be of opinion that action on the part of the Government is necessary or desirable.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

Coming Year's Budget.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The question of scheduling the financial powers of the Railway Board is now before the Government of India, and Mr. O'Donoughue, who recently came from the post of Accountant-General, Public Works Department, has been placed on special duty to work out the scheme.

The Railway Budget for the coming year will provide fourteen and a quarter crores of rupees for railway purposes. This will include one and a half crores of rupees, the unspent balance for the current year.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

The Viceroy's Proposed Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will be at Allahabad for a few days in the middle of the present month to see the Exhibition and will be a guest of the Lieut. Governor.

The party, accompanying His Excellency, will propably comprise Lady Hardinge, Miss Sanford, Mr. Du Boulay, Major Maxwell and one A.-D.-C.

SEVERE THUNDER-STORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 5.

A thunder-storm which visited Lahore on Wednesday morning passed directly over the town, and just before 11 a. m. when the storm was at its height two or three houses were struck by lightning including St. Hilda's Home in the Cathedral compound. The damage was however slight.

INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Negotiations are still proceeding between the British and the Chinese Government regarding the future of the Opium Trade. It is understood, according to the latest Chinese proposals, that the fresh agreement will be for seven years.

CALCUTTA STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Before Dr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the case in which a lad named Raleigh Michael, a student of the La Martinere College, charged another body named Eric Hughes, a class-mate of the complainant, with having stabbed him with a knife, in the course of a quarrel, over a game, was concluded. The accused submitted a written statement to the effect that he was very sorry for what had happened and promised never to fight or forget himself again. The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 324 I. P. Code and dealing with him under Section 562 Cr. P. Code ordered his father to execute a bond for Rs. 200 for the good behaviour of the accused for one year, who was to come up for sentence if called on.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending January 3, was 625, giving a death-rate of 33·23 per annum per thousand as against 32·06, the corresponding period of last year, and 33·07 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers; 11, plague; 3, small-pox; 19, measels; 21, cholera; 1, leprosy; 40, phthisis; 28, diseases of the nervous system; 169, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 35, still-born; 91, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet 1; Bhatia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 301; Hindu low caste, 72; Musulman, 136; Parsee, 32; Jew 7; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 2; and Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 382, as against 395, for the corresponding period of last year, and 453, the average over the past five years.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

CHINA'S "GREAT ELIZA."—Again and again Mr. Bland and Mr. Backhouse, the author of "China under the Empress Dowager" compare their formidable heroine to Queen Elizabath, and truly amazing are the similarities between them. Their views on the art of Government must have been practically identical, and there are innumerable passages in the life of Tzu-Hsi, which recall our own Great Eliza's dealings with Mary Queen of Scots, and especially the tortuous part she played both before and immediately after Mary's execution. Like Elizabeth, it was at once Tzu-Hsi's peculiar weakness and greatest strength that her mind could never run consistently for long in the same groove, but she never lost sight of the immense importance to a monarch of personal popularity. She desired to be beloved and reverenced by all parties in the State, and instead of feebly trying to remain on the best terms with every body—a thing which the most cunning find it impossible to do—she made it a practice to achieve popularity first with one section of the Chinese people and then with another. Among the common people she always enjoyed an extraordinary reputation for quixotic gentleness. Their favourite names for her were The Benign Countenance, The Benevolent Mother, and her greatest title of honour was the fact that with advancing age she became universally known as the Old Buddha. All those about her, her friends, her enemies, her advisers, and her eunuchs, called her the Old Buddha behind her back and often to her face. Seven years ago, the Old Buddha actually allowed herself to be photographed, and one gazes with almost awesome interest at this counterfeit presentment of the woman who achieved by sheer intellect what Queen Victoria in the West achieved by the force of character. At the first glance there is nothing Chinese in the thoughtful full face, which under its smooth bands of hair, looks out with the gentle inquiring glance of a British mid-Victorian dowager, rather than that of a Chinese Manchu lady, whose fate it was to be thrice Regent of China and its autocratic ruler for over half a century. Gazing at her with that thought in one's mind, one quite understands that she should have been fond of painting and a good water-colour artist. But it is very hard to realize that this kindly, dignified-looking old woman could have been capable of even the least part of the unspeakable cruelties, treacheries and "ruseries"—no English word exactly expresses the meaning of the French word—of which the Old Buddha was guilty.

THE Broad Highway, by Jeffery Farnol (Sampson, Low,) is breezy and delightful, with an atmosphere of its own and a touch of subtlety in its treatment of the emotions of the various characters that quite lift it out of the usual "What ho, varlet!" order of boredom. The "highway" runs through Kent, and on it take place all sorts and conditions of encounters from high-waymen to philosophic tinkers and damsels in distress. It would be a pity to tell much of the story. Laid in the rattling days of the Regency, when Bucks and Corinthians hunted heiresses, patronised the Ring, fought duels, and did many other astonishing things which seem mad in our eyes, it follows the fortunes of Peter Vibart, who bring out off with ten guineas, roamed Kent to find his fortune. How his likeness to an unknown cousin and rival, Sir Maurice Vibart, Corinthian of Corinthians, led him into danger and out of it; how he eventually met Sir Maurice and Charmian Brown; how in spite of himself he came into money and deserted his blacksmith's forge; with his talks with wayfaring oddities, his affection for Black George and the Ancient, and his meetings with highwaymen and pedlars—may be read at large in pages that take us far from the twentieth century and all matters anæmic and petty.

PATCHWORK PAPERS BY THEFLE THERSTON.—Chapman and Hall, are nakedly and unashamedly sentimental. We feel impelled to tearful smiles, when Mr. Thurston kisses a dear old lady, who has made him a patchwork quilt, and provides for her for life. His little servant-girls are just as nice and touching. As for the somewhat imbecile though beautifully motherly Bellwattle, she is sometimes engaging and often exasperating; but it is pretty to think of Mr. Thurston contemplating her virtues. When he comes to animals he is delightful, and the fantastic little sketch of the mole's city is as charming a piece of imaginative writing as one could wish. Optimism, affection, lightness of touch, humour, tenderness, and a pretty fancy—all these are to be found in the "Patchwork Papers," and weigh down the scale against the sentimentality and weakness which are to be found in them too.

THE REVOLT AT ROSKELLY'S BY WILLIAM CAINE. (GREENING).—Mr. Caine's last novel "Boom" was a great success, we are glad to say that his latest novel is equally good. Roskelly's was the name of an old established Cornish hotel. People this with a few exclusive members of the upper middle class daily increasing number of people whom the aforesaid select ones referred to as "plebs," imagine a state of determined warfare between the two parties and throw into their midst a jovial Peer newly returned from the East and disguised as a particularly jocund member of the "plebs" party—and there you have some idea of the milieu Mr. Caine has chosen as an excuse for the letting-off of a particularly brilliant flight of arrows against social absurdities in general and against the buckram-bound snob in particular.

"THE GREEN PATCH by Baroness von Hutton (Hutchinson)—Daffy the heroine, is a delightful person to read about, but one can imagine elements of difficulty in daily intercourse with her. The only person in the world she found herself in complete sympathy with was her father and by a series of accidents she the youngest and startlingly plain member of the family was sent to live with her father in his Italian villa. Here in the warm sunshine of her father's easy-going approval, her quaint personality began to develop. Then follows Daffy's marriage to Hugh Gunning, for whom she did not really care he being her beautiful sister's former lover. This led by natural stages to her search for emotional sympathy in another direction, until we reach the stage when the child-wife comes to her husband and makes strange proposal for a divorce. Daffy is a delightful heroine, and her little history will be read with great pleasure.

THE BROKEN SWORD, by Morice Gerard (Hodder and Stoughton).—This is a fine historical novel, of the conflicit between James II. and his subjects and the setting of William and Mary on the throne of England. Mary Russell and her brother Francis, who are very bitter against King James as their father had been executed, are the principal characters. Their adventures whilst working in England, in the interests of William of Orange are very exciting. There is also a love affair to keep up the interest between Mary Russell and Captain Ruthven late of His Majesty's Guards.

W. Macneile Dixon has selected and edited a large number of Scottish poems, dating from 1300—1900 under the title of The Edinburgh Book of Scottish Verse. It is a large and comprehensive volume published by Meekejohn and Holden.

The success of good literature is always pleasant to hear about and many, besides the immediate world of Oxford, will be glad to learn that Mr. Thomas Secombe's excellent anthology, "In Praise of Oxford," has met with such an encouraging reception that its publishers, Messrs. Constable and Co., have decided to add new volumes to the series without delay. The next eulogy as is only meet, will be devoted to the sister University and "In Praise of Cambridge" will appear early in the New Year, under the editorship of Mr. Sydney Waterlow, late Scholar of Trinity College. This is to be followed by a rich stream of volumes, in praise of Greece, Rome, Switzerland, Paris, Edinburgh, Eton and Harrow—a collection of sufficient variety and promise. Further details will be forthcoming in the course of the next few weeks.

Some old quarrels die hard, and people have no yet forgotten the long-lived controversy between the Ogilvies and the Keiths over the responsibility for the Regalia of Scotland, after it had been entrusted to the Earl Marischal for concealment in Dunnottar Castle. The old feud will be revived and new light thrown upon its dark recesses by the publication, by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., of an elaborate study, "In Defence of the Regalia, 1651-2; being selections from the family papers of the Ogilvies of Barras." In this book there will be printed for the first time a large collection of important documents the editing of which has been placed in the capable hands of the Rev. Douglas Gordon Barras, a Scottish archæologist of high repute. There is romantic interest in the story thus unfolded, since the narrative contains the complete record of the historic siege of the Castle of Dunnottar.

In these days of universal globe-trotting it is not enough to have set a girdle round the world; the man who desires fame must have contrived to invest his travelling with some peculiar disadvantage, in order to give it a relish. Hence, no doubt, the origin of a singular book which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly be offering to the libraries. The author Mr. Harry A. Franck, went round the world without taking any money with him, it was the essence of his idea that he should earn every day the wherewithal to pay his way. He was fifteen months on his journey, and naturally underwent some remarkable experiences. These he relates, we are assured, with spirit and a fair share of literary ability.

Essays form a difficult article for sale nowadays, but there are a few essayists, such as Mr. Belloc, Mr. Chesterton, and Mr. Max Beerbohm, who can always rely upon a large purchasing public. To this small company must be added the name of Mr. Francis Grierson, whose little book, "Modern Mysticism," published ten or eleven years ago was cordially received, and has been out of print for a long while. There have been so many inquiries for this book of late that Messrs. Constable and Co. are encouraged to bring out a new edition, which they expect to have ready at once. Lovers of sound literature and delicate appreciation will find here a book to their taste.

We recently announced the approaching publication, by Messrs. Macdonald and Evans, of a book of much promise by Father Bede Camm, O.S.B., dealing with "Forgotten Shrines," alike from an archæological and a romantic point of view. The publishers now inform us that through a most unlucky accident for which they are not responsible, the whole of the first edition has at the last moment, been entirely ruined. The reprinting of the work has been put in hand immediately, but it cannot now be ready before the New Year. A few imperfect copies had been sent out inadvertently, but these will be exchanged, free of charge, for perfect copies as soon as the new edition is ready.

HER Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra have accepted copies of "Our Sailor King" a life of King George V. to his accession, written by Miss A. A. Smith, with preface by Sir George Birdwood, and published by Messrs. John F. Shaw and Co., Ltd., 3, Pilgrim Street, E. C.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

An informal deputation of the leading men of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, Assam will wait on Sir William Wedderburn, this afternoon, at his residence.

Sir William Wedderburn, it is finally settled, will leave Calcutta on the 8th, and sail straight for England. He will be entertained at a public farewell at the Town Hall, on Saturday, and will receive an address of which the following is the text:—

"We, the undersigned, on behalf of the people of United Bengal, desire to welcome you on this the occasion of your first visit to Calcutta. You do not come to us as a stranger, and though your official life was passed in the Presidency of Bombay, where your name has become a house-hold word, we share the deep sense of gratitude, which is universally felt by our countrymen in all parts of India, and the sentiment of veneration for your noble personality, which the memory of your disinterested services, has inspired in our minds. In the evening of your life you have given up your well-earned rest and have dedicated yourself to the cause of India and her people. Your noble and earnest efforts for the betterment of our political status have been fruitful of results which inspire us with the hope, that if the work to which you have inaugurated in association with your distinguished colleagues be persevered in with the necessary sacrifice, which it demands, the democracy of England may be persuaded to feel a real interest in the concerns of their Great Eastern Dependency.

"We attach very great importance to the propaganda work in England, to the furtherance of which you have worked with an unselfish devotion—rare even in the splendid record of philanthropy—and the delegates of the Indian National Congress and other friends of India responded with an alacrity to your appeal for funds, which must have been gratifying to you and full of promise to the cause, which you have so much at heart. In sickness, as well as in health, the cause of India has been dear to you. The service which you have recently rendered to her will for ever remain enshrined in our recollections. To have left home at your time of life, with no small personal inconvenience and at considerable risk to your health, is an example of self-devotion the memory of which will long endure. It will not fail to enhance the respect felt by Indians for broad-minded and sympathetic Englishmen and it represents a service to the Empire the value of which cannot be exaggerated.

"There are no questions more difficult or delicate than those which concern the relationship of the Hindus and Mahomedans. You, Sir, have addressed yourself to the work of peace and reconciliation between the two communities. You have nobly begun and the promises of a satisfactory solution have filled the minds of the friends of India with expectations which, we trust, under God's providence, will meet with a full measure of realization, and when this consummation, so devoutly to be wished for, has been accomplished, the honour and the glory of the achievement will be yours."

"In conclusion, we pray that under God's blessing you may long be spared the full possession of health and strength to serve the Ancient Land, which is the land of our birth and the land of your adoption, and our children and children's children will continue to cherish a grateful recollection of your noble and disinterested services."

SOUTHERN MARATHA JAIN CONFERENCE.

Meeting at Sangli.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, JAN. 5.

This year's Conference of Southern Maratha Jains meet here in the second week of February. Professor Latthe waited upon the Chief Saheb in connection therewith and was promised full sympathy by the Chief Saheb. In addition to the Conference there will be an exhibition of ladies' handiwork, and a Jain Ladies' Conference also meets at the same time. Preparations are progressing satisfactorily and a very successful Conference is expected.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Headquarters of the Recruiting Officer for Punjabi Musalmans from Jhelum to Rawalpindi.

FOR the election of two ordinary Fellows by the registered graduates of the University of Bombay, which will take place on Thursday, the 26th instant, the following have been nominated: Messrs Narayan Madhav Samarth, B.A., LL.B., Balkrishna Bhagvandas Joshi, B.A. LL.B; Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B; Rustom N. R. Ranina, L.M. & S; Rustamji Kharshedji Tarachand, B.A.

THE battleship "Repulse" has left Devonport for Portsmouth to be dismantled, preparatory to joining the non-effective ships at Motherbank.

JERRY BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

Alleged Breach of Municipal Building Laws.

The following report has been submitted to the Standing Committee by the Municipal Commissioner regarding unauthorized work done at 77-89, Tantampura Street; and requesting the Committee's instructions, regarding the demolition of the unauthorized structure:—

'This is an interesting case as showing the boldness with which Municipal Bye-laws can be broken when the owner and Engineer are alike without scruple, and the blindness of the Municipal subordinates both in failing to see work done and in submitting totally untrue reports when ordered to make special enquiry.

This was an old house, originally consisting of a ground floor and three stories on each of its two wings, with a little loft or "bungli," in the middle. Its height was 47', and as the street in which it stood varied, at the utmost, from 22' to 30' it exceeded the legal height, and on reconstruction the height should have been reduced to 40'. The old height of the building is clearly proved by the plan put in and by the Municipal Assessment Books. It was bought last year by Mr. Jagsi Visram, apparently so late as December. He resolved not merely to reconstruct it, but to add to its height by making another storey, in entire disregard of Municipal rules and Municipal supervision. The three different stages of the work that was done may be divided into (1) the construction of an additional storey in the north wing, (2) the general reconstruction of the old house, including the privies, and (3) the construction of an additional storey in the south wing.

As regards (1) it is admitted by Mr. Jagsi that this was built. This is further proved by the old plan already referred to and is indeed visible enough on close inspection. The owner's gaili in this part of the transaction is thus clear: the blindness of the Municipal Inspector will be dealt with later. The only point at present to be examined is whether the party's Architect, Mr. Kapadia of the Firm of Messrs. Sanjana & Kapadia, was in charge of the work when the new storey was constructed. Mr. Jagsi maintains that he was. Mr. Kapadia says that he was not employed till after it had been built and that he had no knowledge of its construction. The evidence is overwhelming that Mr. Kapadia's statement is untrue. We may disregard the evidence of Mr. Jagsi's son, Mr. Rajabali and his Mistri on one side, as much as Mr. Kapadia's on other. But we have, in the first place, the evidence of Mr. Jaffer Kanji. He is the neighbour of Mr. Jagsi on the north, he had much reason to complain of the reconstruction of Mr. Jagsi's building, and the addition of an extra storey to it. It was in fact due to his repeated complaints that the matter has come to light. He has no reason, therefore, to support Mr. Jagsi against Mr. Kapadia. It is clear from his evidence that the new storey was put up in January or February. Then we have the evidence of Pandlik Shivram. He is Muccadum of the Building Inspector. His evidence was taken carefully by me with the help of my Personal Assistant, and I believe him thoroughly. His evidence shows the building of the new storey to have taken place in February or March. Against this Mr. Kapadia has brought the evidence of a contractor who says the extra building was done at Christmas and of a mason and carpenter. The evidence of the latter too is very vague; and they belong to class who impartiality cannot be greatly relied upon. Not only is the evidence of the witnesses extremely strong against Mr. Kapadia, but the probabilities are the same way. Mr. Jagsi had to employ an architect, surely he would have employed him before the important work of adding an extra storey instead of after. Again supposing Mr. Kapadia's contention that the new storey was erected at Christmas to be tenable, how did Mr. Kapadia not notice the newness of the story when he went over the house within at latest a month (he received his first payment on 17th January). Again the Inspector Nadirshah is in any case not to be depended on, as the storey was undoubtedly erected during his time, and he failed to report it; but his diary shows that he first noticed work on the building on 1st February and continually noticed it during February. If the work had been done during Christmas he would probably merely for his own protection have made some entry (as he did in February) that repairs were going on. Mr. Kapadia has produced his note book, showing his measurements of the house with the fourth storey in existence. But this proves nothing: the measurements might have been made or altered at any time. I therefore have no doubt that the extra storey was put on while Mr. Kapadia was in charge of the building and it must, therefore, have been done with his knowledge and connivance. The Inspector's guilt is proved by the Muccadum's statement; but even if it were not, he was constantly at the house and his failure to notice the new storey must have been intentional. We now come to the second stage, the general repair work. There can be no doubt that outer walls were entirely renewed. But the Municipal Bye-laws are so easy to evade that it is difficult to say at what point the evasion actually took place. The Muccadum's statement shows that the privies were reconstructed, and this is also the contention of Mr. Jaffar Kanji. A personal inspection of them makes the fact extremely probable, though not perhaps capable of exact proof. The work on these privies is of importance as the Architect must have been aware that any change in them should have been made known to the Drainge and Health Department in order that the Drainage system might have been (as was subsequently proposed for the southern wing) improved. Nothing however was mentioned about them in the notice of repairs given by Messrs. Sajana and Kapadia on 30th April. It is in fact significant that no serious notice was taken by the Municipal subordinates until the previous Inspector, Mr. Nadirshah, was transferred, and succeeded by Mr. Talegeri on 6th July. The latter immediately discovered and reported that much more work was being done than that for which permission had been asked for on 30th April, and it was in consequence of this that notice issued on 13th July, from the Executive Engineer's Office, stopping the work until plans were submitted. These plans were sent in by Messrs. Sanjana and Kapadia on 25th July. So far, therefore, as this stage is concerned, it may be concluded that a great deal of work was done which Mr. Kapadia knew to require permission, and that Mr. Nadirshah was wilfully blind to what was immediately observed by his successor.

As regards the 3rd Stage. In the plans submitted by Mr. Kapadia on the 28th July, the old roof of the southern wing of the building is shown as to be converted into a flat terrace roof, and this would doubtless have been passed. The owner, however, no doubt elated with his success in obtaining an extra storey on the north side of the building, and relying upon Mr. Kapadia's success in managing that addition, determined to have the additional storey on the south wing as well. He accordingly prevailed upon Mr. Kapadia to pass a very curious agreement in Gujerati on 18th August. A translation of this among the papers as it is made by a retired High Court Translator, and is not seriously disputed by the other side, it may be accepted as correct. In this Gujerati writing Mr. Kapadia agrees to get the plans passed for making a roof on the open space, to get "Bandobust" made so that no objection whatever may come from the Municipality and to make Bandobust in the Municipality for Mr. Jagsi Visram. I have no hesitation in saying that this agreement, coming from a man of Mr. Kapadia's experience, is incapable of any honest or legitimate construction. He, in his statement to me, says that he only meant to get special concession from the Municipality such as had been given in many other cases. This is ridiculous he cannot mention any other case in which any similar concession was given and he must have known that neither the Executive Engineer nor the Commissioner would ever have agreed to allow an extra storey to be put on to a building the existing height of which already exceeded the height compatible with the width of the street. The agreement further includes mention of a considerably increased payment to Mr. Kapadia, and it is clear that both he and Jagsi Visram meant business. On the 26th August, the building of the extra storey was begun. It was at once noticed by the Building Inspector's Muccadum and by the Building Inspector and was reported by the latter on 29th idem, and a notice to stop it was issued on 31st idem. It nevertheless was completed, apparently on 10th September. Mr. Kapadia says the work was done without his knowledge, and it is indeed possible that the actual construction was so begun. But a close examination of dates does not put his action in a much more favourable light. He says he was told, naturally, by Mr. Jagsi on the 25th that the work was done. Now Mr. Kapadia had, he admits, visited the work on the 23rd. Therefore he must have known that it could not have been completed by the 25th, but, if begun at all, must be in progress. Yet he did nothing till the 29th, when

he says he wrote to Mr. Jagsi disowning the work. By this time he must have known that the Municipal subordinates have observed, and would probably report, the work, which had, as a matter of fact, been reported the same day. Mr. Kapadia has called some evidence to show that Mr. Jagsi and his sons afterwards wished him to recall this letter. But the point is of very little importance. It is quite possible that Mr. Kapadia did not know of the intention to begin the new storey immediately and that Mr. Jagsi wished to force his hand by beginning. But on the other hand Mr. Jagsi and his sons were not such fools as to begin the building merely for the pleasure of having it pulled down. They must have thought they had a fair expectation of its being allowed to remain, or to pass unnoticed, through Mr. Kapadia's arts and influence. Mr. Kapadia must be held responsible, because he agreed to do, and took money for so agreeing, what he knew it to be impossible to do honestly.

Having now gone through the case it remains to decide what action should be taken. As regards the owners, they have acted in flagrant disregard of Municipal rules throughout. That they found willing accomplices is not a defence. The Standing Committee will be asked to sanction the demolition of the storey improperly erected on the southern wing. As regards the northern wing, there is more doubt, since the illegal construction of the extra storey would have been difficult to prove accurately, had not the party made a clean breast of it. I must leave it therefore to the Standing Committee to decide whether this portion should now be demolished and I do not press for this to be done. In any case the party should be called on to convert the privies into the water carriage system, as would have been required, had the rules been observed.

As regards Mr. Kapadia, it is clear that he deliberately infringed Municipal regulations. He could not have done so had he not taken measures to corrupt at least one of the Municipal subordinates. Under Section 479 (3) I revoke the license granted to him as surveyor and record my opinion that he should never be granted any such license again. As regards the Inspector Mr. K. K. Nadishah, his gross failure to observe and report the work that went on in a building which he was constantly visiting can only be accounted for by corruption. He is dismissed from Municipal service. The Superintendent, Mr. N. D. Mistri, has been guilty of very serious neglect. It is not possible to connect him with the supervision of the work in its earlier stages. But Mr. Jaffer Kanji's complaint of the 16th July, made through his Solicitors, Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., was sent to him for report. He visited the building. He did not merely fail to detect the new storey which was alleged to have been built, but he did not even enquire of Mr. Jaffer Kanji, a perfectly well-known man living next door, and he failed to take the very obvious step of looking at the Municipal Assessment book for the description of the house. In consequence of this, the Executive Engineer made a totally incorrect report to the Commissioner, and the latter sent an equally incorrect reply to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co. Mr. Mistri is reported to be a smart and intelligent officer, and his carlessness in this matter cannot be excused by stupidity. I direct him to be reduced to the rank of Inspector. His subsequent re-instatement will depend on the nature of his work.

The whole incident reveals a very unsatisfactory condition of things in the Building Department of the Municipality."

KASHMIR MAILS DELAYED.

Roads Blocked by Snow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, JAN. 5.

Mails for Srinagar continue to be delayed by the state of the road. Monday's mail was over 24 hours late. The road between Dilna and Uzanhua is closed by the snow. Runners have been engaged for carrying the mails. Similar state of things is reported from Baramulla, where about one foot of snow has fallen. A landslip is reported from Gohkul and Uri.

DEATH OF CALCUTTA BANKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

A cable was received this morning by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., announcing the death of Mr. D. W. P. King, for many years a well known figure in Calcutta commercial circles. He came out in 1875 in the service of Delhi and London Bank, and in 1878 became the Manager. He left that post in 1894, and joined Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. In partnership with Mr. D. Yule he started the Bank of Calcutta. He became a partner in the firm of Andrew Yule and Co. in 1902, and retired from business in 1908, when he left India. He was 69 years of age, when he died.

KARACHI FREIGHT AND WHEAT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, JAN. 5.

The freight market has opened after the holidays with rather more enquiry for tonnage. Good rains have fallen throughout India, which should prove extremely beneficial to the growing crops, and may later on induce holders of wheat to come out and sell the balance of old crop wheat in their possession. Prospects generally look much brighter. The market closes steady and enquiry is fair. Total engagements during the week amount to 10,236 tons.

The steamer "Zinnia" has been chartered during the week for a long range of selected Ports.

During the week ending 31st ultimo, 30,000 cwts wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1910, up to 17,364,879 cwts as compared with 13,796,065 cwts during the corresponding period of 1909.

THE "WARWICKSHIRES" A.D.C.

Successful and Humorous Performance.

THE Royal Warwickshire Regiment has brought to Bombay a considerable addition to the amateur dramatic resources of the city, and without disparagement to other amateur organisations already existing among us, one can confidently say that no other combination can produce anything better in comedy, than the amateur dramatic society which is justly a pride of this regement. On Thursday evening, there was presented at the Colaba Gymnasium an original "Burlesque Potted Pantomime" entitled "Dick Whittington Up to Date," written according to the bill, by "Mr. Leonard Startz," a name which disguised the identity of Lce.-Cpl. Dooley. Without running into extravagant praise one may express the opinion that the author is a very able writer of humorous lines, that he has, for an amateur, successfully copied the unique example of Mr. Pellissier and that he considerably assisted towards the effective interpretation of his own piece by his aptly funny appearance as Dick Whittington—a Dick Whittington who came on in the draughty costume of a tramp and whose ambitions were most improperly mixed of the Governorship of Bombay and the traditional Lord Mayoralty What struck one most forcibly about the play was that its continuity of humorous incident included so few old jokes—another testimonial to the originality of the author. With a creditable chorus—all, female parts included, composed of male voices—and a few such laughable numbers as "Miss Shy" and and "My pretty little piece of Dresden Chins," the piece was one which would not have discredited some of the leading English music-halls. Of those who principally contributed to the fun, one may mention, in addition to "Mr. Startz," "Mr. Herbert Fitz," "Miss Lovie James" and "Mr. Frederick Livener." One would like to see the same company play the same piece on a larger stage to a larger audience. The audience on Thursday occupied all the available accommodation, but there was not room enough for all the people who ought to see this performance. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow.

THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

A Rise in Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Referring to the questions of piece-goods prices, the "Englishman" writes, "The news of the shortage of cotton in America has already made its effect felt in the piece-goods market in Calcutta as elsewhere. Retailers have advanced their prices and there seems to be no prospect of reverting to the low figures of 1908. For the consumer in India the outlook is by no means rosy as, with the big prices of foodstuffs and inordinate house rent in the large towns, he has now to face the problem of dear cloth, while there appears to be little or no foundation for the statement that the shortage of cotton would spread over a period of four or five years, It is none the less true that manufacturers and spinners are looking forward to handsome profits. In Calcutta, the prices have approximately, risen twenty per cent. as compared with those obtaining last year, and up to August next they must either remain at their present level or advance further, but there will be no set back to what extent the prices will rise.

It is impossible to say at the present moment, but, as soon as all speculation as to the exact outturn of the American crop is set at rest, the question will no longer remain in doubt. As it is, speculators are making the most of the opportunity afforded them by uncertainty of the cotton crop in America. The arrival of piece-goods in Calcutta show no signs of falling off so far, and the consumption has not been affected, but later on if there is a sudden rise in prices the sales in India might be reduced. Generally speaking, the piece-goods business in Calcutta is in a healthy condition. It has revived considerably recently and the bad times of the past three years seem to have come to an end.

RETRIAL OF PRIVATE TUBBY.

Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, JAN. 5.

The retrial of Private Tubby of the 13th Hussars, charged with shooting two Mahomedans at the Hindupur Railway Station, about six months ago, as ordered by the High Court of Madras, concluded to-day. Mr. Morris, District Magistrate, committed Tubby to the Sessions.

CONNEL CUP POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

Two games in the second round of the Connel Cup Polo Tournament were played to-day in the Exhibition Grounds. In the first game, the 17th Lancers won an easy victory over the 85th King's Light Infantry by ten goals to love. The second game between the 60th Rifles and the 12th Cavalry was well contested. When the time was called the score stood three all. Extra time was allowed with widened goal posts. After a dashing play on both sides the 12th Calvary managed to score, winning the game by four goals to three.

The Semi-finals will be played on Saturday.

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, January 7.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 5th January, 1911 :—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—T M S, 9-11 ; Rooney, 9-2 ; Familiar, 8-9 ; Comeback, 7-12; Estella, 7-3.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 3lbs.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.—Young Salanic, 9-12 ; Famous, 9-2 ; Salaik, 8-11 ; Asfandiar, 8-9 ; Dhafar, 8-7 ; Urgent, 8-6 ; Tunis, 8-6 ; Guinea Gold, 8-5 ; Thaboor, 8-4 ; Bramdeos, 8 ; Braganza, 7-13 ; Company, 7-12 ; Sir Hugo, 7-9 ; Grand Master, 7-5 ; Rocksand, 7-0 ; Straight Tip, 6-12.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winchester, 9-12 ; Gold Mint, 9-3 ; Meerjan, 9-2 ; Abdul Malik, 9-1 ; Salanic, 9-0 ; Mudkoor, 8-11 ; Tofic Pasha, 8-10; Maimeon, 8-8; Fabad Beg 8-8; Grey Falcon 8-7 ; Creditor, 8-6 ; Plassy, 8-2 ; Azzad, 7-13 ; Prime Minister, 7-10 ; Yacoot, 7-8 ; Antica, 7-6 ; Sbarar, 7-3 ; Conqueror, 7-1 ; Good Morning, 6-10 ; Arnica, 6-7 ; Abdul Sultan, 6-5.

DIVISION OF THE NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE.—Distance 1/2 mile.—Ayar, Mexico, Sealed Orders, Yusuff Pasha, Prism, Pendil, Young Hudhan, Dinshaw, Melek, General Botha, Mujahid, Burg, Timon, Agent, Chunan, British, Gold Belt, Red Flower, Armis Pasha, Shihab, Austria, Craisns, Fakri Baig, Papa, Shojelly, Nelson, Senseless, Marconigram, Sir Geoffrey, Asant, Young Paris, Wayel, Sir John, Sundridge, Zebid, Mathab-Baig, Comedy King, Sir Albert, Cushmur, Medallist, Melton, Order.

DIVISION OF THE STRANGERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.— Steward, Dilsher, Royal Family, Merry Task, Muswood, Lord Magdala, Roskoff, Grace Darling, Hoojaz, Lord Hardinge, Ready, Sceptre, Aga, Gozard, Sir Hunter, Tanin, Hamdi Pasha, Young Majab, Sardinia, New Guinea, Once More, Fayak Pasha, Izat Baig, Adab.

WOMAN IN A WELL.

Exciting Incident near Paris.

ON December 15, a wine-shop keeper walked into one of the police stations outside Paris, and laying his cap on the counter, told the secretary that there was a woman in his establishment who had thrown herself to the bottom of an old well and refused to come out. "All right," said the secretary, "we shall see." He called a policeman and three inspectors, and they all started out to rescue the woman. When they reached the establishment they were shown the top of an old well in a little courtyard. They found themselves in the presence of a dark hole, 115ft. deep, and right down in the earth they heard the moans of the woman. They called out, and there was no answer. "Catch hold of the rope," they shouted. "No, I shan't," was the positive reply.

A second and a third time they told her, and got the same answer each time. There was a short consultation between the secretary, the policeman, and the inspectors. The policeman claimed the honour of risking his life down the hole. A rope was fastened round his waist, and he was let down gently by the three inspectors. He was soon out of sight and then some anxious moments passed. There was a scuffle down below and the rope shook and tugged at a tremendous rate. The inspectors and the secretary were amazed and anxious. Were there to be two deaths instead of one? At last a voice from below shouted "Pull!" They pulled for all they were worth. The secretary helped the inspectors, and (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") with their combined efforts they could only make the rope move inch by inch. It took them a full quarter of an hour before they saw the policeman and the woman, clutched with their arms round each other emerge from the darkness below. Both had fainted but the policeman was the first to recover.

He then had a weird story to tell. He was covered with mud and slime. When he got to the bottom of the well the woman made a desperate resistance. He seized her by the waist and tried to put the rope round her. She struggled hard, and her head only emerged above the water, which was nearly four and a half feet deep. At last he succeeded in fastening her. It was high time, as he was overcome by the suffocating atmosphere below. What happened after that he did not remember. The woman was taken to a hospital, and when questioned she refused to give her name or say why she had thrown herself into the well. The publican could not give any information about her either, as she had been only a casual customer. She scarcely speaks a word of French, and is supposed to have come from some northern country. It was after she had, had a dispute with a strange man in the shop who left her not to be return any more, that she threw herself into the well.

THE HEART OF PARIS.

A Study in Street Incidents.

It happened in a cafe on Montmartre. It was just an ordinary Paris cafe, writes G. Valentine William in the "Daily Mail," and it had its faithful following of habitues, each of whom, at his appointed hour, took his seat at his wonted brown table, ordered his usual green or pink drink, and received from the waiting hand of the garcon his favourite journal. Sometimes strangers came into the little cafe, but their arrival provoked no excitement. One evening two young girls came in for a little aperitif before their frugal dinner—two healthy young workgirls, such as the new spapers christen midinettes, from one of the great dressmaking shops, who were celebrating some birthday or special occasion by a ruinously extravagant sirip in this cafe of the Avenue de Clichy.

They are light-hearted and their voices have that ring that makes laughter the under-current of the street sounds of Paris. One of them presently produces a photograph, done up with all that elaboration of tissue paper and string wherewith the cheaper photographers attempt to cover the heinousness of their offence. The photograph, taken at immense expense and with consequent deprivation of a certain summer "robe" for the ultimate delectation of one, Marcel, family name not specified, at present a Spahi in Senegal, is, it appears, a dire failure. It represents Germaine with sunken eyes and drooping mouth, so that the said Marcel will instantly assume she is seriously ill and besides, certain eccentricities of the light have gravely prejudiced the lines of her shapely figure.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS.

An old habitue of the cafe who was sitting at the next table overheard the girls' talk, and as Germaine bewailed her disappointment the old fellow produced a notebook and a pencil and began to draw. Had anyone who knows his "tout Paris" walked into that little cafe at that moment he would have recognised one of the best-known, comic artists of the day and a mainstay of the famous "Salon des Humoristes." But only the waiter, who had often seen him draw, knew his identity. The girls were preparing to go just as the sketch was finished. The artist leaned forward to her who had shown the photograph. "You were not satisfied with your photograph!" he said. "See, I have made you a drawing which I hope your Marcel will like better," and he handed the blushing girl a charmingly finished study of herself as she had sat at the table sipping her sirop and water. The girls overwhelmed. "Ah, how he will like it!" she exclaimed, "but, monsieur, will you not sign it for me?" Then the artist, looking round and seeing that his incognito was safe, took his pencil and wrote at the foot of his sketch simply "Pierrot." And the girls, with sunshine in their hearts, tripped out into the fog of the avenue while Willette, the Nestor of French humorists, and one of the leaders of the recent revolt in their ranks, smiled gleefully at the success of his little joke.

Mankind is not bad-hearted by disposition, and it is astonishing how many good deeds are prevented by diffidence. Most people would have followed the example of those Parisians, who one morning recently passed a cat, terrible injured, dying slowly in the sunshine on the Place du Carrousel. The passers-by passed to spend a commiserating look, to give a passing thought as to how the cat came to this sad condition and went their way. A tall pale young man came presently across the great square, and he too stopped when he saw the dying cat. Then, slowly as he came, he turned and retraced his footsteps. He was not long gone. In a little while he reappeared, but this time he was accompanied by a little man with a parcel. The two men bent over poor pussy, and a merciful dose of chloroform released the tortured body. The languid young man produced a coin and thanked his companion as he placed it in his palm, then, raising his bad Henri Bataille the most petted and successful Parisian dramatist of the day, continued his morning walk.

PARISIANLS AND FRENCH SAILORS.

When Frenchmen get into difficulties they send for the Army and Navy to help them out. When the Seine at the beginning of the year began to rise, first the soldiers were fetched to carry on the work of rescuing or provisioning the people cut off by the floods, and then word was sent for the sailors to come up to Paris. Like sailors all the world over, they went their work without any fuss and without asking questions, and they did it well. The French Navy suddenly found itself overwhelmingly popular, and Parisians vied with one another to show hospitality to "the saviours," as they called the men during the few days special leave they were accorded to see the sights of the capital. One evening two sailors, having donned No. 1 rig, sallied forth for a stroll on the boulevard, as they were accustomed to do at Cherbourg or at Brest, wherever they might be stationed. They were probably Bretons, like so many French naval men, simple-hearted, honest folk, whom the glitter and roar of the city of light both dazzled and amazed. So, to get out of it all, they thought they would like a drink. They were passing a modest-looking white-painted cafe, with blinds tightly drawn and windows faintly illuminated. It was a cafe—there was no doubt about that, for there was the name painted on the outside. The two sailor friends went in.

A low room with numbers of small tables, very simply decked out, a waiter or two, hardly anyone else. The floods made business very bad in Paris, otherwise the Jack Tars would have found this plain-looking tavern full of elegantly dressed diners for it is one of the great Parisian restaurants, and has a world-wide reputation for its cuisine. "A bottle of white wine," orders one of the sailors, rapping the table with a coin; the waiter executes the order swiftly and silently without the ruffling of an eyebrow at the unwonted visitation. The first bottle—a special brand, selected and cellared years ago for this very restaurant, which has pre-Napoleonic brandies in its cellars—went quickly enough.

"That's good wine," observed one sailor, 'let us have another bottle, and this time it shall be my turn to pay." Another bottle is produced and consumed. They call the waiter, and one produces a france (one can get white wine at 5d. a bottle in France). The manager supervenes, courteous and smiling. How much is it?" asks one tar. "We make no charge to the brave defenders of Paris," came the immediate reply, and the two sailors, after acknowledging the hospitality, walked out of the Cafe Anglais. To this day they are probably unaware that they had sampled choice vintages of the premier restaurant in Europe.

"Politeness," says the French proverb, is the art of rendering to everyone, without effort, that which is socially his due." In this maxim, many people will tell you, lies the secret of the charm of French society, the smootness of intercourse which has outlasted kingdoms, republics, empires in France, and which testifies that the French have mastered the art of life. Urbanity. the polish acquired through living in towns, is associated with an ancient civilisation ; therefore in Spain and Italy and France urbanity is not individual but universal. But French manners are yet a shade finer than those of the rest of the world by reason of an absence of arrogance which is not solely a consequence of Republicanism, but inherent in the people.

Yet politiness alone does not account satisfactorily for that peculiar charm of French life, that worship of the purely human, that omniscient comprehension that forgives all. With that consideration for others, which is the basis of all real manners, goes a gentle, kindly spirit that reveals itself in a hundred ways in the daily life of Paris. And this spirit is still alive as these incidents of Paris streets seem to me to show.

AN OLD MAN'S LONG WALK.

2,800 Miles at Ninety-Eight.

From Mobile, Alabama, the "New York Times" gleans the story of a man of ninety-eight who has tramped nearly 3,000 miles on a vain errand. Frank Schrom, the hero of this feat, at the beginning of the year received a letter from his daughters living in San Francisco asking him to go to them.

Schrom had been wealthy, but his business had failed, and he had lost all his possessions. Too proud, however, to ask for assistance, he set out to walk from New Orleans to the Californian city. Arriving there he found his daughters, who, in the absence of any word from the old man, had come to the conclusion that he was dead, had left the city, and that their whereabouts were uncertain.

Schrom, disappointed and almost heartbroken by his failure, turned his face eastward again, and walked back to New Orleans, covering altogether a distance of 2,800 miles. Now he is housed in a home for aged men.

THE GROWING VOGUE OF ALPINE SPORTS.

A Record Season.

It is perfectly clear that the General Election has brought blessing to the Alps, writes an old Alpine Sportsman in the "Daily Mail". The season in Switzerland has begun, and an early winter has brought ice and snow to excellent condition. Whatever damage it may have done to English trade, the election has been aptly timed for Switzerland. After Christmas it would have meant disaster ; before it will mean a record, and a record season is what we old Alpine sportsmen expect and welcome.

This, then, is to be the year of greatest success for Alpine sport. The skating and curling rinks in many of the leading winter resorts have been greatly enlarged since last season, and in some cases new rinks, especially new curling rinks, have been constructed. Fresh centres have been opened up, such as Murren, Saint Cergues, and Leukerbad, and old ones have been improved, and such is the present popularity of winter sports that even the new and therefore untried winter resorts have managed to attract a fair number of visitors. The principal sporting events will tend this year, as in former years to be crowded into the six weeks between Christmas and the end of January, although some of the chief Engadine races are fixed for dates in February ; for instance, the Grand National race, on the Cresta run which is not to take place till the end of that month.

THE BOOM IN CURLING.

For curling, which has now become one of the most popular winter sports, and which is always played under the rules of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, cups are being offered this season in almost every Alpine winter centre. At Grindelwald there are to be no fewer than to open challenge cups, one for curling teams of four, and the other for a points competition. At Celerina a challenge shield is to be competed for by first-class curlers only, also in accordance with the rules of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. This National Scotch game, which but a few years ago was unknown in the Alps, has now come so much into favour that not even the newest and smallest winter resort can afford to be without facilities for it.

I recollect how a few years ago the first curling stones were brought from Scotland to Switzerland, and the railway authorities and the customs officials looked askance at them. They had never seen such things, and did not know either what freight to demand for them as luggage (or, indeed, whether they were luggage at all), or what duty to charge on them. Some of the Customs officers, even had a suspicion that they might be bombs, and before the stones could be brought over the frontier the owners had to give a practical demonstration on the floor of the Customs House of the use of "curling stones."

The next difficulty encountered by the pioneers of curling in Switzerland was the Swiss hotelkeeper, who would not allow a corner of his ice rink to be used for curling, for directly he saw the forty-pound stone weights he was convinced that when thrown they would infallibly break great holes in his ice. In those days curling in the Alps was only indulged in by a handful of elderly Scotch gentlemen.

Now, however not only do young and middle-aged people curl, but even ladies. Mixed curling matches are common, and matches, occasionally take place between two teams of ladies.

THE LEADING SPORT.

Ski-ing now takes the first place among winter sports. Challange cup races, for both men and women, are arranged in almost all the Alpine winter centres. Several open challenge cups are also being offered this year for ski-jumping. One of the principal ski-ing event of the winter season will take place at Andermatt at the end of January, when there will also be some military ski-running.

Owing to the extraordinarily rapid growth of the popularity of ski-running the demand for ski has become too great for Norway to be able to keep pace with it. The Swiss have now established several ski factories of their own, though, they find difficulty in obtaining enough ash and hickory, the two kinds of wood from which the best ski are made.

The Alpine guides, who in former years led a somewhat vegetable existence during the long winter have been quick to realise the importance of being able to ski well and those of them who began to learn too late to become expert ski-runners themselves take good care that their children begin to learn in good time. Indeed most Swiss mountain-bred boys—and not a few girls—now begin to go on ski, one perhaps directly they can toddle, but very soon afterwards. The Swiss military authorities have likewise been quick to recognise the value of ski-ing for their purposes, and they do everything in their power to encourage soldiers to become expert runners. The principal fortified Alpine passes are already patrolled in winter by regiments of skiers.

A NEW OCCUPATION FOR GUIDES.

The teaching of ski-ing and skating is now the recognised winter occupation of the guides, who in summer conduct tourists for glacier and mountain excursions. Indeed, the winter earnings of a guide are often less precarious and even greater in amount than his summer earnings.

Those guides who venture on high winter ascents are few, as also are the climbers who employ them, but with the development of ski-ing high winter ascents are likely to be made more frequently, although for obvious reasons it is extremely improbable that they will ever become so common as high summer ascents. One of the steepest and severest climbs in the Bernese Oberland, the ascent of the great Schreckhorn, was accomplished last January by the writer with two Grindelwald guides. Though ski were not used much help was derived from Canadian snow-rackets. Schneereifen, and two easier, but still not easy climbs, the Monk and the Wetterhorn, were also accomplished by him in mid-winter, again without the use of ski, out with snowrackets. The conditions prevailing in winter, however, even in sub-Alpine regions, are such that it is not needful to go higher in order to appreciate to the full the beauty of a world of ice and snow. The snow slopes in the neighbourhood of a winter resort will usually afford the ordinary visitor a field quite sufficient for his energies and it would certainly swell the already large Alpine death-roll if even one quarter of the forty thousand Alpine winter visitors were to begin to climb the high peaks at this season of the year.

The social side of an Alpine winter must not be overlooked. To some, especially to some women, it is undoubtedly the chief attraction. Others, on the contrary, would gladly dispense with it. The amusement programmes of many hotels become every year more and more elaborate for young and high-spirited folk who must be allowed to make some noise, but now that so many older and quieter people are finding out that they too benefit by such a holiday a demand has naturally arisen for hotels to suit their tastes. At first such fogeyish people had to be satisfied with a small hotel or a pension and it is only lately that a certain number of large hotels have been open to them, hotels where they can rest quietly and read in the evening after having had quite as much excitement as they need on the ice rinks and the snowfields during the daytime.

£2,000,000 PEACE GIFT.

Mr. Carnegie's Scheme to End War.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie as already reported by Reuter, has transferred to a board of trustees ten million dollars (£2,000,000) in 5 per cent mortgage bonds, the revenue of which is to be used "to hasten the abolition of international war," and establish a lasting world peace.

The formal transfer was made at a meeting in the rooms of the Carnegie Research foundation. The trustees chose as their president Mr. Elihu Root, the permanent representative of the United States at the Hague Peace Tribunal. Mr. Taft has consented to be honorary president of the foundation.

The method by which the annual income of half a million dollars shall be expended is left by Mr. Carnegie entirely in the hands of the trustees. The foundation is to be perpetual, and when the establishment of universal peace is attained the donor provides that the revenue shall be devoted to the banishment of the "next most degrading evil of evils," the suppression of which would "most advance the progress, elevation, and happiness of man."

The trustees of the fund, twenty-four in number, include Mr. Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Secretary of War; Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University; Mr. Choate, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain ; Dr. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Mr. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State ; Mr. Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany ; Mr. Charlemagne Tower, ex-Ambassador to Germany ; Mr. Oscar Straus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; and Mr. Henry White, ex-Ambassador to France.

CREATION OF PARIS AS A SEAPORT.

A Costly Undertaking.

The idea of placing Paris in direct communication with the sea is now being actively agitated. It is no new one, and was first seriously taken up so far back as 1822, when the well-known engineer, Bouguet de la Grye, was charged by Admiral Thomasset with drawing up a project for its realisation. This project has never been much improved upon or modified, and it forms the basis of the proposals which are likely soon to be energetically pushed in Parliament.

The first part of the waterway from the sea to Ruen a distance of about 85 miles, may be considered as already complete, since the quays of Rouen at low tide give a depth of nearly 18 feet, capable of floating ships of 3,000 tons. But from Rouen to Paris the Seine averages a depth of about 10 feet only, and the scheme of Bouguet de la Grye provided for deepening this up to 19 feet. The breadth was fixed at about 37 surface yards in the straight reaches and 50 yards in curves of arcs inferior to half a mile (compared with the Suez Canal of 39 yards, and the Manchester Canal of 38 maxims). The recent floods have led to an addition to the original project of a derivative canal for the Marne from Annet to Epinay which, curiously enough, would only be a restoration of prehistoric drainage whose geological remains are still clearly visible. When this canal has been dug it will remain to provide a thoroughly navigable waterway from Paris to Rouen. Instead of the eight existing barrages, raising the level by 69ft., it is proposed to have only four, allowing steamers to change levels from 24 to 27ft.

SUBSIDIARY PORTS.

The first of these would be at Poses and the second at Mericourt, were it would be easy to transform the existing sluices into maritime locks of 500ft. long and 100ft. broad. The third would be placed at Poissy-Acheres, and the fourth at Sartrouville. The maritime port of Paris would be formed between St. Denis and Clichy, with subsidiary ports at Poissy, Mantes, Vernon, and Les Andelys. A canal would be made between Sartrouville and Bezons, parallel to the existing railway. One of the great difficulties arises from the necessity of respecting the railway traffic between Paris and Havre, but without going into unnecessary details it may be said that this problem has been quite satisfactorily solved, and no longer can be raised as an objection. Another necessity will be the raising in height of the spans of the railway bridges, so that neither railways nor steamers interfere with each other.

The height adopted in principle is borrowed from the Manchester Canal, which has evidently been the main encouragement of the proposers of the present scheme and is fixed at 75ft. under arches. In comparison, it is urged that in England the turning bridge connecting the two sides of the Bridgwater Canal was a colossal piece of engineering which required the levelling of forty million cubic metres, amongst which were nine million of solid granite, costing altogether nearly thirteen millions and a-half sterling, whereas in the case of the French canal there are only 40,449,000 cubic metres to be dealt with (or about half what was required for the Suez Canal). The total cost for a navigable waterway from Paris to Rouen is placed, according to the highest estimate made by the principal engineer of the Government, M. Real, at a maximum of £10,000,000. It would require along article to enumerate all the commercial and economic advantages that would certainly result, and this may be left for future consideration. It may, however, give some idea to say that a steamer of about 22 feet draught can carry 4,500 tons, or, roughly, the equivalent of 450 railway trucks. Taking an average of 50 boats a day, we have 225,000 tons in 24 hours, and this is calculated to be sufficient to feed a population of three millions for 18 days. The nightmare of railway strikes would at once disappear, and the enormous impulse given to internal and external traffic and trade would be almost incalculable.

TURBULENT SUDANESE SULTAN.

Slatin Pasha's Task.

THE late repulse of a French force in Wadai, on the extreme south-eastern boundaries of the French and Anglo-Egyptian spheres of influence in the Sudan, has been credited to the active support given by the Sultan of Darfur to the Massalit tribe, and the French nation has expressed resentment and surprise that Darfur, which is included in the British sphere of influence, is not properly governed or controlled.

Darfur, it is true, is in the British sphere of influence, but the country is practically independent under its own Sultan, Ali Dinar who shows his allegiance to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan by an annual tribute of cattle. That the country is unsettled and the resort of slave traders cannot be denied, but that effective steps can at present be taken to prevent this must be admitted to be impossible. In the first place Darfur is a country in extent somewhat about the size of France, with a population it is impossible to estimate, but numbering several millions. On the Anglo-Egyptian side it is bounded by vast deserts with only wells here and there, and averaging 30 to 50 miles apart. From El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, the western Sudan province to El-Fasher, the capital of Darfur, is a distance of about 400 miles, while to the western frontier of that country is another 100 miles.

ALI DINAR'S RESOURCES.

Ali Dinar could probably put into the field an army of at least 25,000 men, of whom about 10,000 would have rifles and ammunition. To reach his capital an Anglo-Egyptian force of at least 5,000 or 6,000 men would have to be employed, and to get them there through an enemy's country with only a string of wells 40 miles apart is beyond the possibilities even of a Kitchener. In the first place, there would not be water enough in the wells for the men, without taking into account the animals they would have to ride, for infantry would be unable to cross those sandy deserts on foot.

The conquest of Darfur must, like the reconquest of the Sudan, be done with the railway. Already the line is being made to El-Obeid, part of a future strategical policy of continuing it on to Darfur, and eventually to link with the French ; but until this happens the French must possess their souls in patience. Slatin Pasha is this year going to visit Ali Dinar as the representative of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—an extremely perilous journey and not without the possible result of finding himself trapped in a fanatic's capital for the second time in his adventurous career. A good deal should result from this mission, and it is to be hoped that the visit will impress on Ali Dinar that if he wishes to keep his territory intact he must cease annoying his western neighbours. If the mission fails nothing remains but to push the railway on with all speed, sinking good and deep wells at short intervals, towards El-Fasher, and with the railway send a strong force of all arms. But if England calls the tune it is England must pay the piper, for the Sudan finances cannot at present do either.

Darfur is reported, on its western side towards Wadai, to be a prosperous and fruitful land, growing date palms and lemon groves, with barley, wheat, and maize crops ; but its eastern half is nothing but undulating wastes, devoid of cultivation and water. Large caravans from the south are reported to trade ivory, gum and slaves north to Tripoli, and bring in return arms and ammunition and piece-goods. But the exports and trade generally are in themselves not sufficient to justify a railway, and without it the country cannot be reached, and its government undertaken, unless the harassed population throw over their ruler and ask for Sudan protection. This is the only alternative to conquest by force. For Ali Dinar was a dervish, and has many dervish refugees with him, and his government, like his fighting, is dervish in method.

The health of Jack Johnson, the World's Heavyweight Boxing Champion, is said to be giving great anxiety.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

The French Census reveals the fact that in France the females outnumber the males by 645,211.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MORE ABOUT ROMEO CAPS.

Apologising for switching off to millinery somewhat abruptly, let me remark, writes a correspondent in the "World," that I like the Romeo cap, which girls can wear to perfection. It fits the head closely, clasping the nape of the neck and forehead in its embrace, and is trimmed with a single long feather set at the back in the jaunty position chosen for it of old. Fur, velvet, and the softest of plush, all are in favour, and the plumage is not necessarily of the stereotyped kind. Long Mephisto quills are made of suede, wired so cleverly that they bend but do not break, and the slender tail feathers of the "Doodledoo" enter the service also. The younger generation finds the new and smaller type of millinery much to its taste, but the mature do well, I am perfectly sure, to patronise the hat with the beautifying "picture" brim.

LIKE STRANGE FLOWERS.

Exhibited like the strange flowers of stranger trees and perched on the top of tall stalks in the shop windows, some of the new hats and caps are of an extraordinary aspect. But put them on in the right way, and they look absolutely fascinating. To the assistance of those who find it useful, the old-fashioned bandeau has returned, hidden beneath the brim of the headgear but quite capable in that position of giving the hat the requisite tilt. I notice that many of the milliners are once more using felt, which has been relegated to an obscure position of late by the all conquering velvets and furs that have been used. The treatment allotted to felt, of lining the brim with satin, is very becoming. Flowers are being seen much more often than they were, especially in one-tone colours, and made of lace and silver net.

THE ROSEBUD MOUTH.

Large hats that shade the face to the tip of the nose, and fur scarves that envelop the chin, necessarily leave the mouth a very prominent feature of the face. For this reason the beauty specialists are focussing their attention upon the formation of pretty mouths, and it is amusing to discover that the large one is pronounced more intellectual and effective than the rose-bud pattern beloved by novelists of the old school and by poets who were never tired of extolling its beauty. The lips of the large mouth must be exquisitely pencilled and brilliantly coloured (if they require it) with a harmless vegetable aid, for, according to the Parisienne verdict, dark furs show up disastrously the pallor of the lips, and make women look not interestingly ill, but unbecomingly dowdy.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 5.

The weather is becoming less unsettled in northern India, but is disturbed in Persia and Baluchistan. The rainfall has been nearly general in East and North Punjab, and East of United Provinces and fairly general in North West Frontier Province, the West of the United Provinces and Central India East. Chakrata was had two feet of snow, Muktesar, one feet and Simla, nine inches, while Bareilly and Rawalpindi report one and a half inches of rain, Dehra Dun one inch and Bahraich three quarters of an inch.

The forcast shows some precipitations in the extreme north and in Baluchistan.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JAN. 5,

Two slight shocks of Earthquake were recorded in Simla yesterday and one to-day at sixteen hours, twelve minutes, twenty-one hours thirty-five minutes and three hours, six minutes respectively. The distances are indeterminate, but probably these are the after shocks from the same centre from where the large earthquake was reported yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Rain general over district ; weather unsettled. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Moolan.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains prospects improving.

Cawnpore.—Showery. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. C

BY THE WAY.

RATS CAUSE LOSS OF TRADE.

Dr. Kenneth Young, the medical officer of health, reported to the Braintree Rural Council that the scare of plague rats in Suffolk and Essex had resulted in a boycott of the produce from the rural district, where people were losing heavily by being unable to sell poultry, hares, or rabbits. He said that in order to remove the suspicion of plague from the Braintree district strong measures were needed to kill the rats, and so restore public confidence in farm and dairy produce.

A GALLANT ALDERMAN.

Alderman L. J. Watts was presented, at a meeting of the Colchester Town Council, with a vellum certificate of the Royal Humane Society for saving a boy from drowning at sea in August last. The Mayor, in making the presentation, recalled that Alderman Watts, who was seventy-three years of age had jumped from his yacht and swam sixty yards against a three-knot tide to rescue his grandson, who had fallen over the side. It was one of the bravest deeds they had heard of, and all were proud of him. Alderman Watts, in a modest reply, urged that everyone should be taught to swim.

NO BRIBERY.

A story is told of an election agent who, forbidden to corrupt the electors, called a meeting and attended with his pockets full of gold. "I have to inform you, gentlemen," he began, "that there is to be no bribery on our side during this election. For my part I do not intend to give away a penny-piece. But I am afraid there are some d——d rascals in this room, and that presently they will lay me on the table and take 500 sovereigns out of my pockets." The next few minutes he spent upon the table.

ABDUL HAMID'S MONEY.

The German Imperial Court of Justice has confirmed the judgment of the Berlin Kammergericht ordering the Imperial Bank to hand over to the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid the sums deposited by him at the bank. With the object of saving costs the amount of which is regulated by the value of the object in litigation the plaintiff had claimed only 40,000 marks (£2,000) in the suit. It was shown that the Sultan as a prisoner had demanded the surrender of his deposits under certain pressure. The amount of the deposits is £600,000.

PASSION PLAY PROFIT OF £21,750

The gross receipts of this year's Passion Play at Oberammergau are officially reported to have been £35,230. After defraying the costs of production and other incidental expenses, the proceeds, £64,810, remain to be distributed, and the sum of £38,300 will be divided among the 860 performers. The managers of the play, the musical directors, the chief cashier, and the portrayers of Christ, Pilate, Caiphas, Herod, and the speaker of the prologue will, the "Mail" says, receive £125 each for their six month's services. Other salaries will be in proportion to the importance of the roles. The men and women who played so vividly as members of the crowds in the streets of Jerusalem will receive £6 each and the school-children 30s. each; £525 will be given to the poor, and the balance of £21,750 will remain in the village treasury for communal purposes.

AFRAID OF MOSES.

The Salonica correspondent of the "Jewish Chronicle" writes that the city authorities have forbidden the local cinematograph theatre, the audiences of which are mainly Jews, from representing "The Life of Moses," on the ground that it might arouse Jewish nationalist sentiment!

LORD ALVERSTONE'S STORY.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, distributing prizes at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, related that the other day he distributed prizes at another institution. It was related to him that a man met one of the pupils and asked him who was going to give away the prizes. The boy said that he did not know, and asked who it was. The man replied, "Why the man who hung Crippen." It was not a very enviable notoriety, Lord Alverstone observed but that was how one was known sometimes.

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF FRANCE."

Colonel Marchand, who will be remembered in connection with Fashoda, and later with the campaign in Morocco, is to be married. The bride-elect is Mlle. Saint Roman, who, the "Chronicle" says, has been called the "Florence Nightingale of France." She has long identified herself with the care of the sick and wounded, and founded a woman's Red Cross Society, which rendered admirable service in the Moroccan campaign. When war does not call her she works among the submerged tenth of Paris. Colonel Marchand met his future wife in Morocco during the war.

THE ELECTRIC EYE.

Professor Rosing, of the Institute of Technology, Petersburg is announced to give a public lecture on a discovery which he claims to be one of the most remarkable ever made by a scientist. He declares that, after fifteen years of incessant labour, he has succeeded in constructing an electro-telescopic apparatus which has all of the virtues of what might be termed on "electric eye," and which will enable the fortunate owner to see anything and any one he chooses. By an adjustment of the apparatus an employer sitting in his office will be able at will to "see" other parts of the building and watch his unconscious employees at work. A man will be able to sit at home and witness a theatrical performance, or arrivals at a railway station or any event of interest that may be happening a long distance away from the observer. Professor Rosing claims that a general who uses this invention will be able to observe the movements of the enemy as well as the movements of his own forces. He promises to give a full explantion of his invention in the near future.

175 DESCENDANTS.

William Johnson, of Hesketh Bank (Yorkshire) who was buried at Hesketh-with-Becconsall was ninety-seven years of age, and had 175 descendants, consisting of 12 children, 70 grandchildren, 87 great-grandchildren and six great-great-grandchildren, of whom 149 are still living. He leaves a widow aged ninety-one.

EUROPE'S OLDEST MUSICIAN.

Mr. Wilhelm Kuhe, who is now eighty-seven years of age, may claim to be the oldest musician in Europe. The veteran pianist and composer is totally blind, but retains a keen interest in all musical matters. Mr. Kuhe was born in Prague in 1823, came to England in 1845, and was Jenny Lind's accompanist from 1846. The first concert at which Patti sang in England—at Brighton in 1861—was arranged by Mr. Kuhe.

WANTED TO BE A DETECTIVE.

Strange, indeed, was the adventure of a boy of eleven, endowed with such a decided bent for the profession of a detective that he actually left his home in the country surreptitiously, and came up to Paris all alone, with a view to offering his service to M. Lepine. Recently the "Telegraph's" correspondent states, a policeman posted at one of the doors of the Gare de l'Est notice a little lad emerging from the station and looking around him with some bewilderment. He went up to the boy and asked him where he was going. The lad replied that he had just arrived from Dunkirk, where his mother who was a hawker, had died at the beginning of the week, and that he was on his way to Marseilles to join his father, a commercial traveller. The story appeared so improbable to the policeman, the more so as Dunkirk is on the Northern railway, that he took the boy by the hand and led him to the office of the district inspector. When he was brought into the presence of that official the juvenile passenger confessed with tears and sobs that he had invented the story which he had related to the agent of the law. He said that his parents were tradespeople in a prosperous business at Nancy, and that he had undertaken the journey with the idea of obtaining employment as an amateur detective. By way of qualifying for such a position he had already provided himself with a pistol, which he had procured for a few francs, and if M. Lepine would not enlist him he would write to the chiefs of the police forces in the different capitals offering his services.

ROYAL RICHMOND.

Richmond, the ancient Surrey town in which King Manoel is about, it is said, to make his home, has had a long and intimate connexion with Royalty. For several centuries the place of Sheen was a favourite home of a long succession of English Sovereigns. The third Edward ended his days within its walls; and it saw the last of Anne of Bohemia, Rechard II.'s Queen; and of Henry VII., cut down in the middle of his schemes for finding a well-flowered successor to Elizabeth of York. It was to this Henry, by the way, that Richmond owes her name, derived from the King's earldom of Richmond days. Henry V. rebuilt Sheen Palace in greater splendour; and Charles I. gave it its splendid deer-park. The Palace was dismantled in 1648; and of all its glories no trace remains save a solitary archway.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOOL."

The "Captain of the School," produced at the Gaiety on Saturday in mail week, is a play for grown-ups. These holidays scores of warm-hearted parents will take their youngsters to see it, ready to be bored for the boy's sake. But it is the boy who will be bored, the ingenuous parent who will slap his sides; for the boy takes himself very seriously, if the parent does not, and he knows that such a place as the Birchester College his father chuckles over never did and never could exist; just as his parent on some other occasion, knows that the melodrama his son accepts open-mouthed as "life" is a horrible exaggeration of the real thing. And so, on the homeward way, the son, despising his parent for his mirth, will lodge endless objections. Captains, he snorts, do not fall in love with the doctor's daughter; 'tis an inexcusable calumny. Schoolboys do not compose epigrams about widows. Headmasters do not smile indulgently when cheeked by their pupils. Nor do they relate stories of their wild-oat days in the presence of the assembled school. The parent, who has rather enjoyed it, ends by calling his heir a "hypercritical young ass" and packing him, the ingrate, unceremoniously to bed. What, he then asks himself over a solitary supper, is this rising generation coming to? It was not half bad when Brant, captain of Birchester, on his expulsion from the school, calmly cheeked old McIntyre. It was really capital when he disguised himself as his professorial uncle, came back to school, called the Head "old Joe," and got engaged to the Head's sister. So much for the two points of view of Messrs. Edward Parry and Frederick Mouillot's new play, which will amuse the ingenuous and weary the critical. The acting was adequate. As Birchester's captain, Mr. Lionel Mackinder worked hard and raised many laughs. Miss Dorothy Parry looked pretty as the Doctor's daughter. But perhaps the best and most natural performance, considering his unnatural part, was that of Mr. Harry E. Duff as the schoolboy 'tec.

AT THE EMPIRE.

"Widows' Weeds" is a "roaring good farce" and well acted. It gives us the lame excuses of two husbands who, after telling their wives they are going to New York, really pay a three week's visit to Scotland during the shooting season. The boat by which they were supposed to have sailed goes down, and all lives are lost; the widows put on their weeds, and weep and wail, when who should turn up but the truants, blissfully ignorant of the wreck. The denouement is farcial in the extreme. Another feature at the Empire is a fox hunt on the bioscope—one of the cleverest and most thrilling episodes we have ever seen reproduced by the cinematograph. Happily, the fox himself has been "snapshotted" by the film, and is to be seen escaping across country and indulging in his proverbial tricks to get the hounds off his scent.

THE "FIGHTING PARSON" CASE.

Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Babckley, and Kennedy on Friday Dec. 16, allowed the appeal of the "Fighting Parson," in the case of Barrasford and Macnaghten v. Gray. In this case Mrs. Barrasford, suing as the executrix of her late husband and her co-plaintiff, Mr. F. Macnaghten, the lessees of the Britannia Music Hall, Hoxton, claimed from the defendant, Mr. George Gray, the proprietor of the sketch, "The Fighting Parson," the sum of £130, as liquidated damages for alleged breach of an agreement by the defendant to produce his sketch at the Britannia during one week in December, 1906, at a salary of £130. The main defence raised was that the £130, mentioned in the agreement to be paid by the defendant in the event of his failing to appear at the hall, was a penalty, and not liquidated damages. Mr. Justice Phillimore decided that the £130 could be recovered by the plaintiffs as liquidated damages, and from that decision the defendant now appealed, upon the ground that the sum in question was a penalty, and not liquidated damages. Their Lordships—Lord Justice Kennedy dissenting—held upon the construction of the agreement that the sum in question ought to be treated as a penalty and not liquidated damages, and therefore allowed appeal, with costs.

THEATRICAL PAPER SUED.

In the King's Bench Division on December 15, Mr. Justice Bankes and a jury had before them an action by Mr. Frank Macnaghten, music-hall proprietor, against the proprietors of the "Stage" newspaper. Plaintiff claimed damages for allege libel, the defence raised being that the statements made were true, and that they were an accurate and fair report of certain proceedings in the Bloomsbury County Court in which Mr. Macnaghten was the defendant. Pleas of fair comment and privilege were also put forward. Sir Edward Carson, K. C. (for the plaintiff) said Mr. Macnaghten was proprietor of between 20 and 30 music-halls and CountyCourt action against him was brought by the late Mr. Geo. Scott, proprietor of the sketch called "The Drummer of the 76th." In connection with the hearing of the action the "Stage" in May 1908, published an article in which the following paragraph appeared: "The Macnaghten management, which appears with unenviable frequency in the Law Courts sought to evade a contract on the ground that within the knowledge of both parties the contract was illegal, as Sadler's Wells was unlicensed for stage plays. Mr. Geo. Scott was under engagement to play. The Drummer of the 76th at various Macnaghten halls. Mr. Scott could not see his way on the point of expense to perform at Southampton during the week that had been fixed for Sadler's Wells. He was thereupon peremptorily told by Mr. Fredk. Baugh (the present plaintiff's general manager) that the company must play at Southampton or nowhere. Mr. Scott had the professional spirit to resent this sort of treatment, too much of which survives in certain classes of management . . . Mr. Scott and Mr. Macnaghten had agreed to do certain things. Mr. Scott was scrupulously carrying out his part of the bargain. Mr. Macnaghten, with his own undertaking in black and white before him, tries to skulk out of it, as it seems to us, in order to cover a fault that was on his side."

A GARBLED ACCOUNT.

Sir Edward Carson suggested that the article was a garbled and untrue account of what took place, and said the fact with reference to Mr. Macnaghten's appearances in the law courts was that in ten years he had been concerned in four actions, and had, counsel believed, won them all. Evidence in support of the claim was given by Mr. Frederick Baugh general manager to Mr. Macnaghten, who said down to the early part of 1908 Mr. Macnaghten was connected with seven cases in the courts, and won six of them. Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., cross-examining, asked if Mr. Macnaghten took bankruptcy proceedings against the late Mr. Scott after the county court judge's decision (in favour of Mr. Scott) was reversed on appeal. The witness said the solicitors might be able to answer the question. He could not. And did Scott commit suicide?—Yes. After that you brought your action?—Yes. Sir Edward Carson (re-examining): You did not wait until after Mr. Scott's death, before bringing this action?—Witness: No, we would rather have had him here. Sir Edward Clarke, addressing the jury for the defence, commented upon the delay with which the action had been brought, and argued that this did not suggest that Mr. Macnaghten was in any hurry to clear his character of the irreparable injury which was now alleged to have been sustained by reason of the article. Mr. Lionel Carson, editor of the "Stage," was called for the defence. He took responsibility for the publication of the article, and said the "Stage" had no animosity whatever against the plaintiff. Cross-examined: It was not a one-sided article in his view, and no material facts of the case were omitted. It was not the intention of the paper to hold up the plaintiff as an unscrupulous manager. Counsel then addressed the jury, The jury found for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly.

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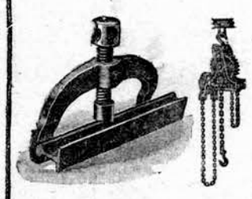

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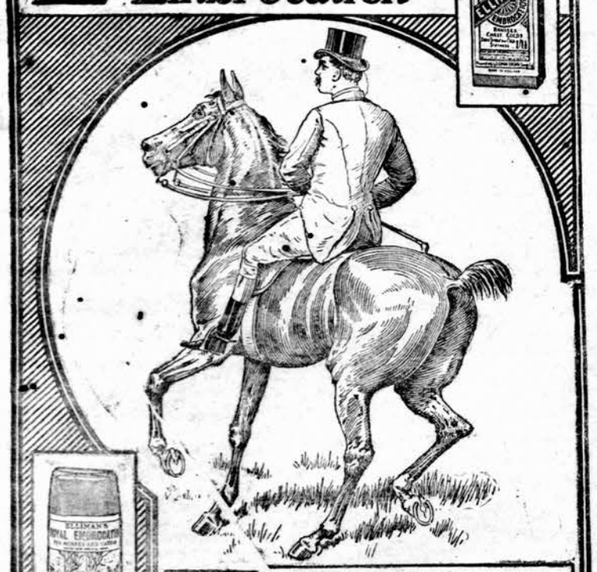

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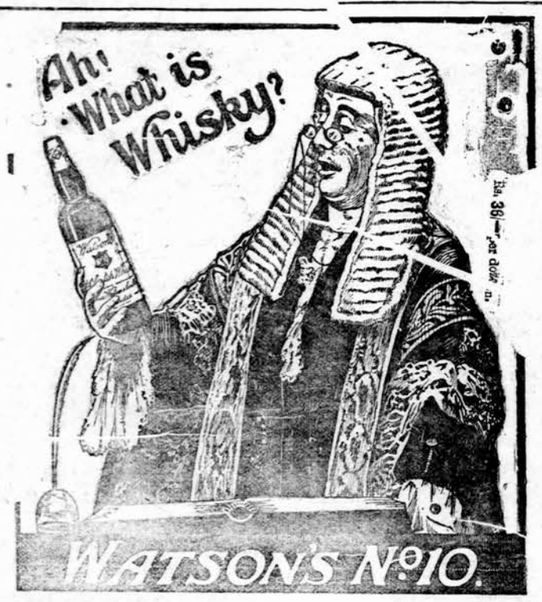

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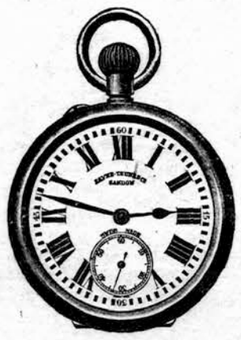

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